FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 221 *15 November 1978*

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SOVIET, U.S. SALT DELEGATIONS HOLD SCHEDULED MEETING

LD091220Y Moscow TASS in English 1109 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 9, TASS--The delegations of the USSR and the USA held their scheduled meeting here today at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

USSR, U.S., UK MEET IN GENEVA TO DISCUSS TEST BAN

LD142253Y Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

["[illegible]he Geneva Negotiations"--TASS headline]

[Text] Geneva, November 14, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR, the United States of America and Great Britain was held here today within the framework of the negotiations to elaborate a treaty on complet and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons testing.

'GOOD OPPORTUNITIES' FOR SALT ACCORD 'IN VERY NEAR FUTURE'

LD151103Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 45, 3 Nov 78 p 8 LD

[D. Nesterov article: "At the Completion Stage"]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. SALT talks are not only the core of bilateral relations between the USSR and the United States. They are at the focus of attention of the entire world public. The heightened interest in these talks is explained by their objective: to end deployment of the most dangerous and destructive arms. The recent visits by USSR Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko to Washington and U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance to Moscow became an important stage on the path toward achieving this objective.

The Washington and Moscow meetings provided important impetus for finalizing the texts of the documents under preparation--a treaty through 1985, a 3-year protocol on certain interim measures which constitute an inalienable part of this treaty, and also a possible joint statement on basic directions of further talks on the problem of limiting and subsequently reducing strategic arms.

In the opinion of many observers, the Soviet-U.S. talks have reached the concluding stage. A number of serious difficulties that long hampered the drawing up of an accord have been successfully surmounted. The documents currently being prepared have already--to a considerable extent--been worked out definitively. Good opportunities have appeared for eliminating persisting disagreements and concluding the new agreement in the very near future.

Misgivings that the ratification of the future accord could run into difficulties are frequently expressed in the United States, including in government circles. However, much will depend here on how consistent a position the U.S. Government adopts in defending this document in Congress and before the public, and on how actively it refutes any conjectures to which the opponents of military detente might resort.

Senator E. Kennedy recently appealed to President J. Carter and members of Congress to intensify the campaign in support of a SALT agreement. "So far," the senator declared, "too few members of the government and Congress have come out in favor of the agreement." He called upon the administration "to aline itself with the Soviet leaders' energetic efforts to bring the SALT talks to a successful conclusion 6 years after they began."

The solution of the strategic arms limitation problem is not a once-and-for-all measure but a continuing and continuous process. In the USSR's opinion, the completion of the present stage of talks does not signify the end of these talks. Immediately after an agreement is signed the next stage of the talks must begin with the aim of devising and adopting new measures for strategic arms limitation and reduction.

The entire experience of conducting the SALT talks and all the practice on the accords achieved earlier in this sphere attests that given the existence of the sides' real desire and political will, solution of the most complex problems is possible. "I should like to express the hope," A.A. Gromyko stressed in his speech at the 33d UN General Assembly Session when touching on SALT, "that a sober, well-considered line will prevail in U.S. policy on this exceptionally important issue, because a new agreement is equally necessary for the Soviet Union, the United States, and the entire world."

REVIEW PONDERS SRV VISIT, U.S. ELECTIONS, IRAN, AFRICA

LD141525Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] November is always illuminated by the light of the greatest event in the mankind's history. This year marks the 61st anniversary of Great October. Closely rallied around their Leninist party, the Soviet people--the builder of communism--have ceremonially and joyfully celebrated the glorious date. The peoples of the socialist countries and all the world's working people widely celebrated along with us the birthday of the first worker-peasant state.

Banner of Peace

On such days we can see particularly clearly how radically the world's face and life have been transformed under the influence of the ideas of Great October--ideas of peace and socialism. The October festival has long been a major event of an international order. This is reflected, as in a mirror, by the congratulations on the festival from the leaders of states, fraternal communist and workers parties and foreign public organizations. A most lively response has been elicited throughout the world by the ceremonial session in Moscow, the parade and demonstration in Red Square and the speech at the Kremlin reception by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All this attests to the magnetic force of developed socialism and to the CPSU and Soviet states' steadily growing international authority.

Despite the anti-Soviet calumnies of bourgeois propaganda, the working people of the nonsocialist world know about the steady growth in the economy, culture and well-being of the Soviet people and the development of socialist democracy. The USSR's outstanding successes in space arouse admiration. Its unfailing loyalty to the international principles of October and of Lenin's Decree on Peace is an important basis of the universal respect for the land of the soviets.

"In collaboration with the fraternal countries of socialism," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in the Kremlin on 7 November, "and in cooperation with other states and peoples the Soviet Union is successfully championing the cause of peace. Despite the intrigues of the forces of reaction and aggression, peace has not become less lasting. Faith in the attainability of peace is growing stronger in the consciousness of hundreds of millions. And it will continue to grow, since no blessing is dearer to the peoples than the blessing of peace."

During these November days a party and government delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee, and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the SRV Government, has paid an official friendly visit to the USSR.

Talks took place in Moscow with a Soviet delegation headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. A friendship and cooperation treaty was signed between the USSR and the SRV as a result. [paragraph continues]

This is a document of great historic--in the full sense of the word--significance. The most important aspect of the treaty is that it is designed to serve the interests of the two peoples' peaceful creative labor and the interests of socialist and communist building. The Soviet Union and Vietnam confirm by this treaty the main direction of their foreign policy--a policy of strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world and of just, equitable international relations.

The Vietnamese leaders' visit and the meetings and talks in Moscow are an event of great international significance. A new stage has been opened in the development of fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples.

PRAVDA readers are familiar with numerous responses to this event. People of good will throughout the world have welcomed the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty, realizing its great positive significance not only for the two peoples but for the whole modern international system. However, it is not to the liking of those not suited to friendship between the Soviet Union and the SRV, who gamble on fueling tension and disuniting the socialist countries. These past days Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of China's State Council, has been making fierce slanderous attacks on the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty. NCNA has disseminated his allegations that the treaty is "aimed at threatening peace and security in the Asian and Pacific region and even throughout the world." Truly an utter absurdity! But it is significant that when two peace-loving socialist states strengthen their friendship this is a "threat," whereas when U.S. imperialism builds up its bases and armed forces in the Asian and Pacific region, people in Peking close their eyes tight and even give praise. No propaganda eccentricities can conceal Peking's subversive role in the international arena, its policy of preparing for war, its dangerous armed provocations against Vietnam, its expansionist intrigues in Southeast Asia and its great-power superhegemonism.

The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty that has been concluded will undoubtedly serve well Socialist Vietnam's peaceful creative purposes and the interests of world peace. This treaty is already a political reality which will have to be reckoned with.

Implementing the program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the peoples' freedom and independence, the Soviet Union is continuing its peace offensive aimed at deepening the detente process, ending the arms race and liquidating the threat of thermonuclear war. The celebrations for the 16th anniversary of Great October have once again graphically demonstrated this policy of the Soviet Union--the standard-bearer of peace and progress.

After the Elections

In accordance with the traditional formula of "the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November" the so-called midterm elections were held in the United States on 7 November. The entire U.S. Congress House of Representatives, (435 seats), part of the Senate (35 seats) and governors of 36 states were to be elected. As expected, the elections brought no substantial changes. With small losses the Democratic Party and, consequently, the White House retained a strong majority in both houses of Congress. Commentators note a certain "rightward shift" in its makeup and an increase in supporters of the so-called "hard line" on detente.

The elections were preceded by dramatic events regarding the dollar, whose exchange rate fell sharply on the money market. In this connection the U.S. administration took urgent, emergency measures. But--and here is a truly impossible situation--"the program announced by Carter will almost certainly result in a new slump next year," leading U.S. economists believe. As Treasury Secretary M. Blumenthal has admitted, this "danger exists." Many press organs and specialists are forecasting further increases in U.S. unemployment and inflation.

When discussing these burning problems people in Washington prefer, as a rule, not to mention that the chief cause of all these unhealthy crisis phenomena is the unrestrained military appropriations, which have reached almost $130 billion a year. Senator A. Cranston recalled recently that conclusion of a SALT agreement is "absolutely essential" to the fight against inflation. Otherwise, he warned, an increase in military spending will follow which will make it impossible to reduce the deficit and balance the U.S. budget.

As can be seen from President Carter's speech at his 9 November press conference, an acute struggle is continuing in the United States over this agreement. The administration is in favor of SALT II. But there is much that is contradictory in Washington's policy. For example, a further increase in military appropriations is proclaimed simultaneously, right after the elections. The Pentagon is preparing plans to create nuclear missile systems for NATO which, in the words of the Washington POST, "signify a shift in the nuclear arms race away from intercontinental strategic to tactical systems." Either way, a continuation of the arms race.

Meanwhile, the peoples are demanding an end to the arms race. The businesslike completion of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation would be of great significance.

Events in Iran

Many cables are being received these days from Tehran. A new Iranian Government was appointed on 6 November. It is headed by Gen Gholam Reza Azhari, armed forces high command chief of staff. The military Cabinet has sternly set about bringing the situation under control.

The reasons for the acute disturbances in Iran have long been known. The processes which are taking place reflect dissatisfaction of broad circles, including religious circles, with many aspects of life in the country. A New York TIMES news servie analysis noted recently that "Iran has come up against problems with electricity supplies, overloaded ports, food shortages and other economic disorders. Despite the widely proclaimed land reform, the intelligentsia is warning that many peasants are still without land.... The police-state itself has engendered opposition even among moderates."

Speaking on radio and television the new prime minister has stated that the basic goal of his government is "to insure all-round order and security by combatting financial, social and other forms of corruption." He admitted that "lawlessness, oppression and corruption" had occurred in the country and were "the cause of the manifestation of justified dissatisfaction and of strikes." But arrests have been made among the strikers.

On the other hand the authorities have arrested the former leader of the security service and several former ministers, including Hoveyda, who headed the government for 13 years. According to foreign news agency reports from Tehran this is regarded in certain opposition circles as a maneuver. Disturbances among the people and strikes are continuing in the country. The temperature remains high.

Against this background certain Western services are trying increasingly persistently to inject into the discussion of the Iranian events the version of some "communist involvement," having in mind the USSR. They are beginning to drag out this topic whenever events in a particular country in the Near or Middle East (or indeed in any other part of the world) of a purely internal origin take a particularly acute turn, or a turn unsuitable to the United States and its allies. For the sake of propriety one New York newspaper admits that "the present political knots in Iran were not tied by the Soviet Union," but then it immediately constructs anti-Soviet fabrications. And AFP has not been averse to distorting the content of the Tehran report published in 3 November PRAVDA so much that it cannot be recognized but still be used perfectly well in this "version" for unfounded insinuations.

If we are speaking of interference in Iranian affairs, it bears an obvious U.S. trademark. The Western press cites facts to prove it. Something else is also obvious: the cynical, unfriendly attitude which Washington and other NATO capitals are now displaying toward the independent Iranian state and its people. They are not at all concerned for the Iranian peoples' interests or destiny. They are only concerned for other people's wealth--oil--and purely imperialist aspects of dominance in this region. "In U.S. global strategy Iran is the most important stronghold between Israel and Japan," U.S. commentator Drew Middleton says. Washington is worried about what will happen to its billion-dollar contracts for arms deliveries to Iran and the destiny awaiting the 41,000 American citizens in Iran, a large section of whom are involved in military programs. London's THE TIMES follows suit. "The crisis in Iran could have catastrophic results for British arms exports," it says in horror.

U.S. commentator James Reston urges the West to hold on to Iranian and Near Eastern oil "even if it means a fight." He sets forth the following concept: "If you can control the oilfields you can easily cut your opponent's throat."

The morality of gentlemen, there's no denying!

Intrigues of Imperialism

The world public's attention is unvaryingly attracted by African developments. In particular the situation which has formed on the border between Uganda and Tanzania and had developed into armed conflict cannot fail to arouse serious concern. According to reports from this region Ugandan troops have occupied part of the border region of Tanzania's territory. It is clear that events of this sort benefit neither those directly involved nor the interests of the African peoples in general. The leaders and public of many African countries and all states which are Africa's friends are therefore calling for the vexed issue to be resolved by peaceful means.

The conflict has arisen between two African states and each side has given its opinion of its causes. But at the same time we cannot overlook the fact that the imperialist forces are trying to use the Ugandan-Tanzanian clash for their own provocative purposes to distract and disorganize the forces which are taking an active part in the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe. After all, everything is taking place at a time when this struggle has entered a decisive phase. The coincidence in timing military raids to destroy the forces of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front in neighboring countries is a fact which is causing great alarm among the African countries' public. [paragraph continues]

It can be seen that the imperialists and colonialists would like to aggravate the situation in the region to create conditions justifying military intervention by the West to save Smith's racist regime and to impose a solution to the Rhodesian problem dictated by the monopolies' interests. The concentration of South African troops in northern Namibia is also being reported now. With the vital patronage of the Western powers the colonialists are gambling increasingly openly on a violent reprisal against the national liberation struggle and are threatening independent African countries.

Imperialism's new intrigues to preserve its positions are fraught with serious and dangerous consequences. Present-day international development is proceeding along complex paths. It contains both positive and negative aspects. But the correlation of forces in the world formed under the influence of theprocesses initiated by Great October makes it possible to seek changes in the interests of international cooperation, peace and the peoples' freedom and to look into the future with confidence.

UN COMMITTEE ENVOYS URGE FORMATION OF NUCLEAR-FREE ZONES

LD141320Y Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--The setting up of nuclear-free zones is regarded by the big majority of members of the international community as an important practical step leading to an improvement in the political climate in the world and the curbing of the nuclear arms race. Representatives of many member-countries of the First Committee of the United Nationsl General Assembly, where armaments problems are under discussion, emphasized that nuclear-free zones must limit the sphere of territorial deployment of the deadliest weapon [as received] of mass annihilation and thus promote the strengthening of security in various regions of the world. These purposes are also promoted by the proposal, submitted by the Soviet Union at the current session of the General Assembly, on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of those states where they are not now deployed.

Nuclear-free zones will be of real significance only if all nuclear powers undertake to respect their status, said Cuba's representative P. Nunez Mosquera.

The international community has been seriously alarmed by the nuclear claims of Israel and South Africa. Pointing to the aggressive nature of the regimes in those xountries, Yasin Jamal, the Qatar representative, stressed the importance of the setting up of nuclear-free zones in Africa and in the Middle East. In his opinion the Security Council, as the main United Nationsl instrument for the maintenance of peace and security, ought to play a particular role in the solution to this problem.

Romania's delegate C. Ene, spoke in favour of the idea of setting up nuclear-free zones in Asia, Africa and Latin America. He also supported the proposal for reducing military budgets to channel part of the released resources on the satisfaction of requirements of young developing countries.

It will be recalled that the Soviet Union, with the object of breaking the deadlock in this field of disarmament, proposed an understanding on the reduction by states having a big economis and military potential of their military budget figures. Ten percent of the resources saved at the expense of military spending, under the Soviet proposal, are to be allocated to increasing aid to developing countries.

UN CONFERENCE ON RAW MATERIAL PRICES OPENS IN GENEVA

LD150022Y Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, November 14, TASS--The second session of the U.N. conference on the holding of talks on establishing within the framework of the joint raw material program a common fund for stabilizing raw material prices has been resumed here. The conference was disrupted a year ago through the fault of the capitalist countries, which refused to reckon with the interests of the peoples of the developing states of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The joint raw material program was adopted at the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Its objective is to ensure stable conditions for trade in raw materials for eliminating excessive fluctuations of prices. The developing countries see in this program one of the most important means for the settlement of the raw material problem. To implement it, it is planned to set up a common fund from the dues of the participants and loans.

UN COMMITTEE REPORT ON NAMIBIA REFLECTS RESOURCE IMBALANCE

LD150952Y Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 15, TASS--The racist regime of the Republic of South Africa and foreign monopolies continue plundering the natural wealth of Namibia which is illegally occupied by the Pretoria authorities. This is the conclusion, drawn by the authors of the report, prepared by the U.N. Decolonisation Committee. The report points out that with the Africans' real wages being steadily on the decline, the profits of Western corporations in Namibia remain high. In accordance with the document, the monopolies' profits in Namibia in the past decade were 3-4 times higher than the profits received in investor-countries. Exactly therefore, foreign capitals continue to flow to Namibia. Thus, according to the committee's data, the annual growth of foreign capital investments into that country's economy exceeds 50 million dollars.

Last year alone American, British, South African and other corporations took out of Namibia 1.7 million carats of diamonds, 42.5 tons of silver, 28,200 tons of copper, 39,600 tons of refined lead, 6,000 tons of lithium, 48,000 tons of zinc, 5,000 tons of vanadium and 1,100 tons of tin. The foreign-monopolies' rapacious activities are one of the causes of the grievous plight of the Namibian population. Thus, 90 percent of the workers of Namibia get wages below the official poverty line. And, nevertheless, South African racists in the past year alone reduced almost 50 percent social expenditures and froze realisation of projects of public works to a total sum of 70 million dollars.

SPECIAL UN ANTIAPARTHEID COMMITTEE SUPPORTS ANGOLA

LD150534Y Moscow TASS in English 0507 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 15, TASS--The U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid has urged all governments and peoples to give support to the People's Republic of Angola and the national liberation movements in the south of Africa which gave a rebuff to the aggressive actions of the Pretoria criminal regime. In a statement circulated here the committee expresses deep concern over the buildup of South African forces in Namibia and unceasing violations of the territorial integrity of Angola.

UNITED STATES

SAN DIEGO DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE PRESSES FOR SALT ACCORD

LD141908Y Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--The TASS correspondent, Vladimir Matyash, reports: The American public, political leaders and statemen are ever more persistently pressing for an end to arms race and the successful conclusion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

George Kennan, the distinguished American diplomat and historian, a former United States ambassador to the USSR, said that the signing of the Soviet-American SALT Two agreement would be an important step towards curbing the development and manufacture of weapons of mass annihilation. Such an agreement, he told the TASS correspondent, would create a favourable climate for the preparation of the next far-reaching understanding in the sphere of strategic arms limitation, would help improving Soviet-American relations on the whole.

The participants in a conference on disarmament problems, sponsored in San Diego by the American Association for the United Nations, went on record in favour of a further improvement in the international climate, the deepening of detente and the early conclusion of the SALT agreement.

A. Pearce, a spokesman of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said in his speech that the SALT Two agreement would accord with the mutual interests of the two countries, the aspirations of all the peoples of the world. The participants in the conference urged the United States administration to overcome the resistance of the military industrial complex which was fanning the war psychosis in the country and to halt the development of new types of nuclear weapons, including neutron ones.

D. McFadden, representing the American peace champions, emphasized that the SALT agreement would release tremendous resources for the solution of complex socio-economic problems of the United States. He said that two thirds of American scientists were now engaged in munitions production and associated branches, and the United States had become the world's biggest merchant in death-bringing weapons.

SEN JACKSON USES SECRET DOCUMENTS TO HINDER SALT

LD142250Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1332 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

["The Unseemly Actions of the Opponents of Detente"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, TASS--Further proof has been made public, showing that the U.S. opponents of international detente will stoop to any means to complicate the process of normalizing relations between the USSR and the United States. AP has reported that Senator Henry Jackson used secret material about the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, given to him by CIA official David Sullivan, for his own purposes.

Even the Western press has concluded that the Senator's actions were not just simple violations of the established order for discussing questions of state importance, but attempts by the opponents of a SALT agreement to hamper the U.S. Senate in taking a positive decision on that question.

The actions of the American "hawks" have invoked justified indignation in the United States and the whole world. (Karl Marcy), cochairman of the U.S. Committee for East-West Accord, stated in connection with this that Senator Henry Jackson's illegal maneuvers could only hinder the efforts being made to establish control over the unbridled arms race.

U.S.-SOVIET TRADE COUNCIL'S GRIBKOV URGES INCREASED TRADE

LD141542Y Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--The sixth session of the American-Soviet Trade Economic Council is scheduled to be held in Moscow early in December. The council incorporates some 400 members representing leading U.S. companies and firms and Soviet foreign trade organizations. The session will examine various aspects of the present state of trade and economic relations between the two countries and trends in their development.

U.S. business circles are ever more persistently declaring for broadening trade and mutually beneficial cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is also seen from the considerable interest shown by the U.S. firms in the forthcoming session, a TASS correspondent was told by Mikhail Gribkov, senior vice-president of the council, heading its office in Moscow. More than 300 American businessmen holding a prominent position in the business world of the United States are expected to attend the session.

Trade between the two countries is mutually beneficial, which was repeated pointed out in the U.S. press, Mikhail Grbkov went on to say. Regrettably, the discriminatory restrictions remaining in the United States until now on its trade with the Soviet Union adversely affect the development of economic relations. The added obstacles from time to time introduced by the U.S. administration run counter to the interests of the business world and do not stimulate a broadening of mutual trade turnover. In the opinion of the council members, it is necessary to remove the present customs-tariff and other barriers by granting the USSR the Most Favoured Nation treatment, which is enjoyed by an overwhelming majority of the foreign trade partners of the United States. It must be noted, for that matter, that as seen from the returns of the recent Harris poll in the United States, 70 per cent of Americans come out for the development of business relations with the USSR without any artificial obstacles.

The volume of Soviet-American trade in 1977 declined down to 1,530 million roubles compared with 2,200 million roubles in 1976, Mikhail Gribkov noted. The situation is likely to somewhat improve this year, but a certain decline will remain, however. Meanwhile, the development of trade meets the interests of both countries and could undoubtedly have a stabilising effect on the economy of the Western world.

BOOKLET ISSUED IN MOSCOW ON U.S.-SOVIET ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD141402Y Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--The TASS observer, Ivan Artemov, writes:

This is by no means a rhetorical question: Why have certain complications begun in Soviet-American economic relations in the last two years? An expression of this, for instance, is that trade between the two countries last year declined by almost one third compared with the preceding year, while Soviet orders for American machinery and equipment were out almost 50 per cent.

This question (parallel with other problems of Soviet-American relations) has been thoroughly considered in a booklet recently issued in Moscow by two Soviet publicists: Radomir Bogdanov and Yevgeniy Shershnev "USSR-USA: Realities, Problems and Prospects".

The authors point out that the detente between the USSR and the United States, which has begun in the world, was marked, specifically, by a rather dynamic development of their trade exchange. Suffice it to say that trade between the two countries increased 350 per cent between 1972 and 1976 and attained the figure of almost 3,000 million dollars in 1976.

During this period the USSR purchased more than 1,500 million dollars worth of various equipment alone from American firms and a beginning was made in the cooperation between Soviet organizations and American firms in the implementation of large-scale projects on the basis of compensation. This refers, specifically, to the construction of a big industrial complex for the manufacture of chemical fertilizers in the USSR jointly with Occidental Petroleum, the agreement on mutually-advantageous deliveries of ammonia and superphosphatic acid and other similar contracts.

In America, however, influential reactionary forces, pursuing their narrow party aims in defiance of the national interests of the United States itself, the authors of the booklet write, resorted to all means to undermine the mutually-advantageous Soviet-American economic contacts. Under their influence, many discriminatory obstacles were erected in trade with the Soviet Union.

These were discriminatory tariff barriers against imports from the USSR, the administrative barriers connected with the issuing of licences, the credit barriers, and lastly, the unprecedented barrier in the form of the notorious Jackson-Vanik amendment to the trade act which was designed for intervention in the domestic affairs of the USSR.

The consequences of such a policy immediately made themselves felt. The Soviet-American Trade and Economic Council estimates that these barriers deprived American firms of approximately 2,000 million dollars worth of Soviet orders.

What was the way out for the Soviet Union? This was very simple, the authors of the booklet note, these orders were switched to firms in the FRG, France and Italy. This makes it easily understood why ever more American businessmen call for the removal of the artificial barriers erected in trade with the Soviet Union.

And one thousand times right are, of course, the authors of the booklet, when they assert that the principled aspect of the problem is most important here for the USSR. Such barriers poison international relations, harm the cause of mutual understanding between peoples, the cause of peace on earth.

AUTHORITIES 'CONNIVE AT' ZIONIST ANTI-SOVIET ACTS IN NY

LD141617Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[V. Mkrtchyan Article: "A Good Face on a Sorry Business"]

[Text] Recently anti-Soviet elements entrenched in New York, supported by the Zionists, have increased the frequency of their provocative onslaughts outside the USSR Mission to the United Nations and other Soviet institutions in that city.

Thus on 26 July hooligans organized a gathering outside the USSR Mission to the United Nations in New York during which they shouted anti-Soviet slogans and abuse of Soviet people. Despite protest, the orgy outside the Soviet Mission was repeated 13 August.

The systematic nature of the malicious demonstrations and gatherings with displays of hooliganism aimed against Soviet citizens in the United States on official business cannot but indicate their organized character and the obvious connivance of the official New York authorities and police.

As the press has reported, the participants in the provocative hooligan assemblages staged 24 and 29 October, and 2 November in the New York suburb of Riverdale outside a big apartment block where Soviet citizens live, enjoyed obvious sympathy from representatives of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. There is no other way to assess the conduct of the officials from the U.S. Mission who, informed that marauding hooligans were breaking down the gates of the apartment complex in Riverdale and that they had surrounded Soviet people in the street and were preventing them from entering their own homes, replied that this "demonstration" was "peaceful." At the same time they attempted to put a good face on a sorry business and declared that "the police are in full control of the situation." However, as eyewitnesses tell, the police detail patrolling the street leading to the apartment complex in Riverdale "disappeared" when the marauding thugs hired by the Zionists began their orgy.

True, the U.S. authorities subsequently explained the absence of police by citing the "changing of the guard." This explanation might be believed if it were not repeated. But the point is that the U.S. authorities, who are well aware of the demands stemming from the norms of international law, from the provisions of the federal law "on the protection of foreign officials and official guests of the United States" and in general from the laws of hospitality common to mankind, look on apathetically as the New York police not only connive at the provocations but even demonstrate their "powerlessness" in the face of a handful of hooligans.

Soviet representatives have repeatedly protested these provocative demonstrations, stressing that such actions prevent the Soviet Mission and other Soviet institutions in New York from operating normally. However, the repeated provocative anti-Soviet assemblages in New York testify that the U.S. authorities are indirectly encouraging this campaign, which is organized and instigated by certain U.S. circles and is aimed at fueling sentiments hostile to the Soviet Union among the American population.

SENATORIAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT IN BELORUSSIA

Visits World War II Memorial

LD142014Y Moscow TASS in English 1628 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, November 14, TASS--Head of the delegation of the U.S. Senate Abraham Ribicoff described Khatyn as the most impressive of all monuments of this kind after his visit to the memorial in Belorussia. The memorial will remind the people of the whole world how important it is to live in peace.

The delegation of the U.S. Senate has today made a trip to the Khatyn memorial complex situated at a distance of tens of kilometers from Minsk on the site of a village razed by the Nazis to the ground. A Naxi punitive detachment descended upon Khatyn in March 1943.

The German soldiers surrounded the village and herded villagers into a shed, after which they poured gasoline on it and set on fire. 149 persons, a half of whom were women, old people and children died in the fire and from the bullets. When leaving, the Nazis also set on fire the houses of the killed peasants. The village ceased to exist. A reminder of it are only the structures of the memorial and sombre toll of the bells hanging in place, where each of the destroyed houses once stood.

During the years of the Second World War, the Nazis destroyed another 618 villages in Belorussia.

The American senators laid flowers to the eternal fire of the Khatyn memorial paying tribute to the memory to the victims of Nazism. Former Cosmonaut Senator John Glenn said that he is veteran of the Second World War and therefore he understands and shares the sorrow of Soviet people, who went through the war. He also stressed that he would not want that a war should ever repeat.

Bellmon: Soviets Want Peace

LD142021Y Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

["Senator Bellmon: For Ensuring Full Security for the USA and the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Minsk, November 14, TASS--Speaking in a TASS interview, Senator Henry Bellmon from Oklahoma State, who is staying in Minsk among a U.S. Senate delegation, said that the delegation is visiting the Soviet Union within the framework of exchanges of parliamentary delegations precisely at a time when the two countries are holding Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. He pointed out that this makes the delegation also responsible for informing the Congress on the impressions about Soviet attitude to peace.

The American congressmen made a trip to the Khatyn memorial, built on the place of a Belorussian village, which was razed to the ground and whose inhabitants were killed by Nazi punitive troops in 1943.

The memorial complex is equally impressive as an architectural ensemble and as a monument expressing the profundity of the Soviet people's sentiments towards the war, through which it went, Henry Bellmon stressed. After the visit to Khatyn it is easier for us to make a conclusion about the Soviet Union's adherence to peace, he pointed out.

At the same time, he noted, the members of our delegation, as official representatives of the American Government will have to study carefully all the proposals in connection with the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms, so that it serves toward ensuring full security. The peaceful intentions of both countries must ensure such a state of things, under which neither of the sides shall have an advantage in nuclear arms, he said.

Bellmon, Lobanok Luncheon Speeches

LD142054Y Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, November 14, TASS--In Belorussia, we have learned a lot about the horrors experienced by its people during World War Two, said deputy head of the delegation of the U.S. Senate Henry Bellmon, senator from the State of Oklahoma. He spoke at the lunch in honour of the delegation of U.S. senators on a visit to Belorussia, given by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of this Soviet republic. We, Bellmon continued, join the Soviet people in their desire to achieve peace. I hope that we shall be able to avoid war.

"The Belorussian people like all the Soviet people has no greater desire than that of preserving and consolidating peace on earth," said Vladimir Lobanok, deputy president of the Presidium of Belorussia's Supreme Soviet. "In the last few years, the Soviet Union and the United States of America reached a number of agreements providing the basis for mutual relations. We would like to express the hope that the efforts currently taken by the two sides at the negotiations to limit the strategic offensive weapons will lead to a mutually acceptable settlement of this major issue.

"Being very much important in itself, such an agreement would make it possible to take another important step towards creating conditions for smoothing out the Soviet-American relations and their subsequent positive development. This would be in keeping with the vital interests of the peoples of the two countries, theinterests of international detente and consolidation of peace in the world."

Leave Minsk for Moscow

LD142022Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minsk, November 14, TASS--Today, the U.S. Senate delegation headed by Senator Abraham Ribicoff left Minsk for Moscow. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon left with the delegation.

MINNESOTA COURT ACQUITS DEAN REED, OTHER DEFENDANTS

LD141106Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--The jury of the district court of the Wright County in central Minnesota have taken the decision after seven-hour long deliberations to consider American singer Dean Reed innocent and to withdraw all charges against him. Also acquitted were 18 other defendants, who together with Dean Reed were arrested on October 29 for participation in local farmers' peaceful demonstration of protest.

Dean Reed said that he regarded that decision of the court as a victory of all fighters for civil rights in the United States, all progressive forces in the country. The victory attained over American reaction will be a profound stimulus for many people in the United States to come out ever more resolutely for their rights, against oppression and lawlessness.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZES WILMINGTON 10 WERE 'FRAMED'

LD150838Y Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 15, TASS--The U.S. Department of Justice has actually recognized, under pressure from international and American public opinion, after all manner of delay and procrastination, that the case against "Wilmington Ten" was framed up by the North Carolina authorities. As is known, this group of American civil rights workers, was condemned in 1972 on a false charge of "arson."

Now, six years later, the Justice Department stated that it has serious doubts on whether the 1972 trial was a constitutional one. In this connection the Justice Department recommended the federal judge of the city of Raleigh (North Carolina) Franklin Dupree to clear the "Wilmington Ten" of all charges.

'REGROUPING OF FORCES' CONTINUES IN CCP, GOVERNMENT

LD141623Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[IZVESTIYA press service report: "China: New Victims of the Factional Struggle?"]

[Text] The regrouping of forces in the Chinese party and state elite continues. Judging by Chinese press reports, the objects of the purge or, to use Peking terminology, the "great struggle" are thousands of cadre workers who were promoted in the main during the Cultural Revolution.

As is known, in recent weeks Wu Te (member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo), first secretary of the CCP City Committee and chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee; Tseng Shao-shan, party committee first secretary and chairman of the Liaoning Province Revolutionary Committee; and Yu Tai-chung, party committee first secretary and chairman of the Inner Mongolia Region Revolutionary Committee, have lost their jobs. And since July more than 10 CCP Central Committee members including party committee secretaries of Honan, Shensi and Hupeh provinces, in addition to those mentioned above, have been dismissed.

According to Japanese and other foreign commentators, a process of strengthening the positions of Teng Hsiao-ping and his supporters is occuring. This group has managed to promote its people to leadership in key areas of northeast and northern China as well as southern and central provinces. This process is running parallel with a decline in the influence of such beneficiaries of the "Cultural Revolution" as CCP Central Committee Politburo members Ch'en Hsi-lien and Li Te-sheng.

Correspondents insist that there is really something in the rumors about the imminent release of General Ch'en Hsi-lien from the post of commander of the big Peking military region which have been circulating for some time. As for Li Te-sheng, commander of the big Shenyang Military Region, his belated involvement in the campaign of "criticism of the gang of four and Lin Piao," which was launched in the army in the summer on Teng Hsiao-ping's initiative, was a sign that his position is insecure. In this connection, it is interesting also that Li Te-sheng was leader of the Chinese Army's Main Political Directorate in the first half of the seventies, that is, he was appointed to the post when Lin Piao was defense minister.

The probable new victims of Teng Hsiao-ping's "activation" are people who rose to the summit of power as a result of the Cultural Revolution, such as Wang Tung-hsing, deputy chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and Chi Teng-uei and Chen Yung-kuei, members of the CCP Central Committee Politburo.

Thus, the actual development of events in China has little in common with the numerous appeals to "strengthen unity in the party on the basis of the 11th CCP Congress line" and to "cherish the splendid situation that prevails" (these appeals have cropped up repeatedly in recent speeches by Chinese leaders and in the press). Some people accuse Teng Hsiao-ping of "unscrupulous revanchism" and of "settling scores" to the detriment of the balances of forces that had been achieved in the Chinese ruling elite.

Although some foreign commentators and journalists believe that the offensive against the Cultural Revolution faction in the Peking leadership may imply a break between Teng Hsiao-ping and Hua Kuo-feng. The view is expressed, however that at the moment these two figures are finding compromises on the basis of anti-Sovietism and the accelerated development of close economic and scientific and technical ties between China and the capitalist countries.

KOSYGIN RECEIVES POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ DURING STOPOVER

LD141550Y Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On 14 November Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received at the Kremlin Piotr Jaroszewicz, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, who stopped over in Moscow on his way to Japan at the head of a delegation of the Government of the Polish People's Republic.

During the talks, views on [word indistinct] Soviet-Polish friendly cooperation were exchanged. Particular attention was paid to the continued expansion of economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland, to improving its effectiveness, and above all to the implementation of agreements reached during meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Edward Gierek, the preparation and implementation of a long-term program of cooperation and specialization in production between our two countries, and the delineation of long-term programs, that form part of the multilateral cooperation within CEMA.

The two leaders also considered the current problems of the international situation and confirmed the determination of the Soviet Union and Poland in the struggle for the consolidation of the process of detente and to embark on concrete measures to this end.

The discussion included the development of the situation in the Near East and Southeast Asia, and the desire to contribute to the consolidation of peace in that region, stressing the (?great importance) of the recently signed Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of understanding and mutual cordiality, were attended by Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet Gosplan; Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet Union's permanent representative to CEMA; and on the Polish side by Deputy Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; and Kazimierz Olszewski, the Polish ambassador in the Soviet Union.

GIEREK SPEAKS ON POLAND'S PREWAR, POSTWAR DEVELOPMENT

LD141051Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 November, TASS--A ceremonial session of the Polish Sejm marking the 60th anniversary of the restoration of Poland's state independence has been held here.

Addressing the session, E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, recalled vivid pages from the history of the Polish people's struggle for independence. Historical experience, he said, has however proved incontrovertibly that the Poles' will alone, even supported by a high degree of heroism, was not capable of insuring victory.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, Lenin's brilliant thinking, and the history-making, internationalist policy of Soviet Russia, which proclaimed and implemented the people's right to self-determination, opened up Poland's path to independence. V.I. Lenin's government was the first to recognize unconditionally the Polish people's right to self-determination.

Today we recall with gratitude the detachment of many thousands of Poles who took part in the October Revolution, struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Russian working people to overthrow tsarism, courageously defended the young Soviet power and helped to create conditions for the rebirth of their motherland.

Independence freed enormous patriotic forces. Today, years later, we state with regret that, in most instances in those 20 years between the wars, this potential was not properly utilized. The social system, national structure and territorial conditions under which the Polish state was formed after 1918 did not favor the overcoming of historical backwardness and weakness. E. Gierek noted that an outstanding contribution to strengthening the political role of the people's masses was made by the revolutionary workers movement, the Communist Party of Poland, the left wing of the Polish Socialist Party, the class trade unions, the radical peasant movement, democratic sections of the intelligentsia, and progressive youth, educational and cultural organizations. During those years, continued Gierek, the Polish Workers Party, together with other Polish left-wing forces proclaiming and implementing the ideas of friendship, fraternity and alliance with the USSR, organized joint struggle against the Hitlerite aggressors and created preconditions for our part in victory and in forming the postwar setup in Europe and the world. These same objectives formed the basis of the creation, in the USSR, of the Polish Army which, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Armed Forces, brought freedom to the motherland. After World War I, the appearance of our state on the political map played a great role. The development of industry, the raw materials base and transport, the spread of education, progress in science and technology and the flourishing of culture signify a new qualitative stage in Poland's history. Our country's international prestige was high.

Today we are proud of everything that we have achieved in augmenting Poland's strength, but at the same time we are clearly aware of the tasks still confronting us. In the early seventies we drew up a great program for socioeconomic development. Through the creative labor of all the people we are transforming the country and modernizing the national economy. All this is of fundamental significance for the Polish people's present and future.

The Polish People's Republic is seeking to develop friendly relations with all peoples of Europe and the world. We regard strengthening friendship, alliance and cooperation with the fraternal Soviet Union as the supreme state interest and the supreme national mandate; thanks to them Poland secured a historic victory and obtained reliable guarantees of its security, of the inviolability of its borders and of peaceful development. The experience of the entire 60-year period confirms the historic importance of Poland's alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union for our two states and for the cause of peace in Europe. Another priceless gain for People's Poland is that we are insuring our defense and security jointly with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

REPORTAGE ON OPENING OF VARNA-ILICHEVSK RAIL-FERRY LINK

Brezhnev Greets Ferry Workers

LD132054Y Moscow in Bulgarian to Bulgaria 1630 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to "Soviet and Bulgarian builders, seamen, port workers, railmen and all participants in the construction and management of the sea-rail and ferry link between Ilichevsk and Varna"]

[Text] Dear Comrades, I cordially congratulate you on the occasion of the wonderful victory--the completion earlier than the target-date of the construction of the ferry link between Ilichevsk and Varna.

Thanks to the inspired efforts of Bulgarian and Soviet builders, a new, mighty transport artery, a new bridge of friendship uniting the coasts of our fraternal states, has been created. This unique road across the sea is living witness to socialism's creative capabilities. Those taking part in the construction, by working shoulder-to-shoulder, have demonstrated the great successes that can be achieved through united effort, and how fruitful the joint labor of free peoples can be.

The rail-ferry communication link created by the workers of the fraternal countries is a striking symbol of the deepening all-round cooperation and drawing together between the USSR and Bulgaria. There is no doubt that following the path to socialist economic integration, the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, and all CEMA countries, will continue to multiply our common assets and will in future create new, magnificent projects, to become effective means for development of the national economies of the countries of our community of states.

I wish you, dear friends, good health, happiness, and great labor successes in the building of socialism and communism.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev

Zhivkov, Kirilenko Speeches

LD141816Y Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Varna, November 14, TASS--A solemn opening of a ferry river crossing, largest in the world, connecting the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria through the Black Sea, took place here today. [Moscow TASS in English at 1252 GMT on 14 Nov 78 adds that "A 233-miles long railway ferry service between the USSR and Bulgaria was opened today. Loading and unloading operations on the Soviet and Bulgarian coasts will now be about seven times faster"]

Speaking at the meeting, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Todor Zhivkov, said that the Varna-Ilichevsk ferry communication is the result of the consistent course pursued by the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to establish increasingly closer and comprehensive relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR. Our reciprocity serves not only the interests of our respective peoples. It also serves the cause of universal peace, international understanding and cooperation. It exemplifies the way which will be traversed by all those who hold dear not only their own well-being but also the well-being of all mankind, he said.

Each accomplishment scored by the friendly socialist peoples serves the interests of all peoples, Todor Zhivkov pointed out. That is why the imperialists are so much afraid of the growing friendship between socialist countries, of the purity of our relations and of the rapid growth of our cooperation. Capitalism has never known and will never achieve this highest and most humane form of relations, mutual understanding and cooperation. Such relations are alien to the very nature of capitalism and would be absurd in conditions of capitalist society.

Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also spoke at the meeting. Today's event confirms that with every year the economic ties between our two countries are gaining in scope and variety, he said.

The all-round cooperation between our countries has now reached a scale which presupposes direct participation in it of millions of Soviet and Bulgarian people. Both in the Soviet Union and in Bulgaria the broad popular masses have reciprocal feelings of friendship, sympathy and respect as well as close concern for the successes of each other.

The international relations of our states, Andrey Kirilenko noted, are not confined to the sphere of the bilateral relations. Close ties of fraternal solidarity, the unity of the basic interests and objectives unite the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria with other countries of the socialist community.

The creative work of our peoples, construction of socialism and communism, the speaker stressed, are inseparate from our indefatigable struggle to prevent a new world war, to strengthen peace and international security. The foreign policy of our Leninist party, its Central Committee headed by Leonid Brezhnev, the activities of other communist and workers' parties of the fraternal socialist countries and the progressive forces of the world are aimed at tackling these urgent tasks affecting the interests and the destinies of all mankind. And we are positive that despite all the manoeuvres of the imperialist and reactionary forces, the socialist policy of peace, which enjoys the support of the peoples, will be crowned by new successes.

Shcherbitskiy Meets Bulgarian Delegation

AU141030Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 13 Nov 78 AU

[Text] A Bulgarian party-government delegation headed by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, arrived in Odessa today to participate in the solemn opening of the Ilichevsk-Varna railroad ferry. The delegation is composed of Kiril Zarev, Bulgarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Committee Chairman; Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Soviet Union Nikola Kalchev, chief of the Industry and Transport Department of the BCP Central Committee; and others. At Odessa Airport, decorated with the state flags of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the Ukraine, the Bulgarian guests were welcomed by Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Kirichenko, Odesskiy Obkom first secretary; Pokhodin, Odesskiy Oblispolkom chairman; obkom Bureau members, as well as Mikhail Mikhaylov, Bulgarian consul general in Odessa. Young women in Ukrainian national dresses presented the guests with flowers.

Shcherbitskiy, Doynov Attend Opening

AU141625Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1500 GMT 14 Nov 78 AU

[Text] The ferry complex linking two Black Sea ports, Ilichevsk and Varna, ranking among the world's largest, has brilliantly personified strengthening brotherhood between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples and broad prospects for social economic integration. On the occasion of the opening of the maritime railroad ferry communication between the ports of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, solemn ceremonies were held today in Ilichevsk and Varna. Railroad workers, longshoremen and seamen, inhabitants of Ilichevsk, ceremoniously saw off the Geroi Shipki ferryboat leaving for its first working trip.

Those attending the meeting warmly and cordially welcomed Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Lesechko, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Zarev, Bulgarian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Committee chairman; Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union; and other Soviet and Bulgarian guests who arrived for the ceremony.

The meeting was opened by Kirichenko, Odesskiy Obkom first secretary. He thanked the Soviet and the Bulgarian workers, builders and all the participants in the construction of the first stage of the complex. The state anthems of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR were played. Vokarchuk and Omelchuk, roadworkers brigade leaders in the Odessa Transport Construction Trust, drove the symbolic silver spike into the railroad track. Cars with freight for fraternal Bulgaria rolled along the rails to the ferryboat. Comrades Shcherbitskiy and Doynov unveiled a memorial plaque. The lines cast in metal read: The Ilichevsk-Varna ferry complex is a symbol of eternal and inviolable Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. November, 1978.

Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, said: The main political result of the construction lies in the fact that the true feelings of brotherhood between our peoples and comradely interest in each other's successes have become even stronger. This project has become a new convincing example of the principles of socialist internationalism put into effect. It is highly symbolic that freight will be transported by the Soviet seagoing ferry boats, the Geroi Shirki and the Geroi Plevny, and the Bulgarian boats, the Geroi Odessy and the Geroi Sevastopolya.

A speech was then delivered by Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

With great enthusiasm the meeting participants adopted a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and addressed a telegram to the BCP Central Committtee and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The portal opened and the Geroi Shipki seagoing ferryboat, decorated with flags and illuminated, smoothly left the pier, accompanied by the sounds of the horns of the ships standing in port. The international sea ferry complex was put into service.

The meeting in Varna was addressed by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and Bulgarian State Council chairman, and Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

Shcherbitskiy-Doynov Meeting

AU150907Y Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 15 Nov 78 AU

[Text] Yesterday in the Odesskiy Obkom headquarters Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, met the delegation from the People's Republic of Bulgaria headed by Comrade Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, which arrived there to participate in the opening of the Ilichevsk-Varna railroad ferry complex. It was noted at the meeting that the USSR and Bulgarian working people highly assessed the successes attained in implementing the program for the development of comprehensive cooperation and for further rapprochement between the USSR and Bulgaria, and were doing their best to develop and strengthen the relations of cordial, fraternal friendship between our peoples. Emphasis was placed on the great importance of the meetings and talks between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, for deepening fraternal alliance between the CPSU and the BCP, between the Soviet and the Bulgarian peoples.

The meeting passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere.

EEC DIFFERS SHARPLY OVER EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

LD141426Y Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, November 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

There has been a fresh outbreak of sharp differences among the EEC member countries on the question of creating the so-called "European monetary system" in the community. The meeting of experts on monetary issues, which was held here, ended in a failure. They failed to reach agreement on the mechanism of action of the future system, as representatives of the FRG and the Netherlands took an irreconcilable stand on the question of the size of the future monetary fund and the conditions of its functioning. These two countries insist on restrictions on both the sums of loans granted by the fund and the terms of crediting. They believe that excessively big loans will increase inflation in the grouping.

Britain and Italy have put forward their own conditions for participation in this system: considerably larger limits for the fluctuation of their national currencies and guarantees of considerable financial aid by the Nine. Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti stated these demands at the conference of heads of state and foreign ministers of the Benilux countries and Italy, which was held in Luxembourg last Sunday.

The conference was convened on the intiative of Rome with the aim of ensuring the consent of the small Common Market member-countries to Italy's conditions. While Andreotti succeeded in ensuring support from the leaders of the Benilux countries for Italy's request on financial aid to the EEC member-countries have weak currencies, the question of the limit of fluctuations of these currencies remains open.

The Italian prime minister held consultation in London yesterday with Prime Minister Callaghan. Apart from purely economic consequences of establishing the "European monetary system," concern is expressed in Britain and in Italy as well as in Ireland over the dangerous political consequences, in particular, over the strengthening of the French-West German hegemony in that system.

The Belgian newspaper LE SOIR notes that there was too much haste at the recent summit meeting of the leaders of the "smaller Europe" as regards the plans of introducing a "European monetary system," which is source of so much controversy in the community already torn apart by differences.

ZAKHAROV ASSESSES MAINZ FDP CONGRESS ON POLICY

DW142052Y Moscow in German to Germany 1741 GMT 14 Nov 78 DW

[Valentine Zakharov Commentary]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen: Early Tuesday afternoon the Mainz Free Democratic Party [FDP] Federal Congress ended with a speech by Parliamentary Group Chairman Wolfgang Mischnick. The 400 delegates to the 3-day congress discussed topical questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy. It was a convincing program which could encourage contributions by the followers and [word indistinct] of the FDP.

Discussions on domestic problems focused on such hot subjects as the radicals' decree on the screening of public service candidates and the extension and cancellation of the statute of limitations of national socialist crimes.

In the discussion on the radicals' decree a joint move of the Baden-Wuerttemberg, Hamburg, and Schleswig-Holstein FDP regional organizations played a great role. These regional organizations termed the radicals' decree of 1972 the beginning of a wrong way and demanded that it be definitely abandoned by both the Federal Government and by the Laender Government.

Conclusive with regard to this wrong path are the following facts: First, more than 2 million FRG citizens are already affected by nationwide snooping, and second, even people under 18 years of age are victims of the snooping practice, for the office for the protection of the constitution has collected data against them. It is no wonder, therefore, that this persecution, the unconstitutional snooping system, has triggered nationwide protests with undiminished intensity from the ranks of trade unions, youth organizations, other democratic mass organizations, and from the Bundestag parties proper, including the FDP. The definite renunciation of the 1972 radicals' decree and the implementation of the demand for the cancellation, without substitute, of all other decrees and ordinances based on it would speel the restoration of the constitutional rights of FRG citizens.

The Mainz FDP Federal Congress wrestled over the issue of the statute of limitations of national socialist crimes, although the matter is quite clear. These crimes cannot be equated with simple murder. A limitation of national socialist crimes would mean post facto sanctioning of the objectives of the war waged by the German Reich, directed not only against the political existence of states and peoples but above all against man and his life. So what must apply to national socialist crimes is non-limitation. Limitation would contradict international law and human rights.

The Mainz FDP Federal Congress in principle confirmed the government coalition with the Social Democrats. The broad consensus on this point also exists in important affairs relating above all to foreign policy and especially to detente policy. FDP Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher advocated the consolidation and continuation of the policy of detente, which met with a positive reaction at the party congress. Mr Genscher emphasized the great importance of the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May. During this visit the statesmen of both countries set the most important aspects of the further bilateral cooperation for years to come. They also outlined the course of joint efforts for a more stable peace and greater international detente. They expressed their will in the joint declaration to develop and deepen the process of detente and make it continuous and lasting.

The USSR has noted that the Mainz FDP Federal Congress paid very high tribute to the results of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG. All things considered, the Mainz party congress has given the Free Democratic Party a more clearly marked profile.

DKP DELEGATION RECEIVED IN MOSCOW, VOLGOGRAD

LD141057Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] A delegation of German Communist Party [DKP] activists headed by J. Angenfort, member of the DKP Board Presidium and Secretariat, was in the Soviet Union from 1 through 9 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation participated in celebrations marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, traveled to Volgograd, and had discussions at the CPSU Central Committee International Department and Volgogradskiy Obkom.

Before departing for home the members of the delegation, many of whom were visiting the USSR for the first time, declared that the trip has made an indelible impression on them. [paragraph continues]

"The most important gain of socialism," J. Angenfort said, "is the new person, who has learned how to find solutions to problems confronting society which differ fundamentally from those adopted in capitalist society." The comrades stressed that they were particularly impressed by the humanist nature of the new socialist society, manifested in everything from people's attitude to their work to the tremendous attention devoted to children.

NAVY CHIEF OF STAFF YEGOROV TO PAY VISIT TO FRANCE

LD150911Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Text] In accordance with an agreement Fleet Adm G.M. Yegorov, naval chief of staff, will pay an official visit to France in mid-November.

PCI'S BERLINGUER CITED ON ITALIAN POLITICAL SCENE

LD141335Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Rome, 10 November, TASS--E. Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], in a televised speech, described the PCI's position on a number of important domestic policy problems. He noted that Italy is experiencing a serious crisis, and in order to overcome it all democratic forces must cooperate. Italian communists are resolutely opposed to actions leading to a possible government crisis, which would exacerbate the country's complex problems still more. At the same time, if the Christian Democratic Party's one-party government, relying on the support of the parliamentary majority with Communist Party participation, does not fulfill the provisions of the program agreement elaborated by democratic parties, it will have to bear responsibility for a possible government crisis.

Berlinguer dwelt on the Communist Party's relations with other political forces. He noted that communists advocate expanding cooperation with the Socialist Party. At the same time these relations have recently been somewhat complicated because of polemics unleashed by the Italian Socialist Party. Italian communists seek to lessen differences with the socialists, but are not prepared to renounce their principles and historic traditions for this purpose.

E. Berlinguer also stated that the Communist Party has now begun active preparations for its congress. The PCI Central Committee plenum, scheduled for early December, will examine documents that will then form the basis of precongress discussion.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS DISCUSS CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON USSR TOUR

LD141127Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] TASS--A Spanish Socialist Workers' Party [PSOE] delegation on questions of culture headed by Rafael Ballesteros, member of the PSOE Executive Committee and deputy of the Spanish parliament, was in the Soviet Union from 28 October-8 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation included Senator Enrique (Brikman), Pilar Miro, Marcial Mateos and Ramon Redondo, members of the PSOE Federal Commission on Cultural Questions.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the Spanish socialists familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's life and with CPSU policy in the sphere of culture. Besides Moscow, the PSOE delegation visited Kiev and Yerevan and was received at the Armenian CP Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Culture, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, republican ministries of culture and various creative unions and cultural institutions. [paragraph continues]

The PSOE delegation had talks at the CPSU Central Committee international and culture departments on various questions of the CPSU's domestic, foreign and cultural policy. The PSOE delegation participated in the celebrations on the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The PSOE representatives were accorded a cordial, friendly reception everywhere. They spoke warmly of the hospitality shown them and paid due tribute to the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at deepening detente, strengthening peace and developing international cooperation. They noted the USSR's achievements in the sphere of social and cultural development and the CPSU's concern to increase the Soviet people's prosperity and raise their cultural standard.

During the meetings and talks the two sides expressed their mutual desire to further develop contacts between the CPSU and the PSOE, as well as to promote the mutually advantageous development of all-round relations between the USSR and Spain.

KIVIMAKI LEADS FINNISH CP DELEGATION IN USSR

LD141139Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] A delegation of Finnish Communist Party (SKP) district committee secretaries headed by E. Kivimaki, acting general secretary of the SKP, was in the Soviet Union from 30 October-7 November at the CPSU Central Committee's invitation.

In Moscow, Moskovskaya Oblast and the Dagestanskaya ASSR the Finnish communists' representatives familiarized themselves with CPSU party organizations' activity in implementing the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and with Soviet working people's life and participated in celebrations marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The delegation members had meetings and conversations on questions of interest to them at the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work, propaganda and international departments and at the Dagestanskiy Obkom. They stressed the tremendous significance of the outstanding successes of the motherland of V.I. Lenin and Great October in terms of the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism and gave a high assessment of the Soviet state's foreign policy aimed at strengthening peace and international security and at supporting peoples struggling for social and national liberation. The SKP will continue to strengthen its traditional fraternal ties with the CPSU and consistently to advocate friendship between its country and the Soviet Union.

BOUMEDIENE SENDS TELEGRAM THANKING BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD141958Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the Revolutionary Council, has sent from aboard plane a telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, which says:

Esteemed comrades, upon leaving your great country, I am glad and happy to convey to you on behalf of the Algerian delegation accompanying me and on my own behalf the profoundest acknowledgements and gratitude for the special attention and constant concern displayed towards us during our stay in your hospitable country, among your people. This corresponds to your noble traditions and your ancient culture. The fraternal warmth, which we again felt during our stay, testifies to the durability of the ties of friendship and cooperation linking Algeria and the Soviet Union in different spheres.

The Great October Revolution, the 61st anniversary of which you celebrated during our stay, caused radical social transformations from the very day it broke out and exerted a decisive influence on the shaping and development of mankind's civilization in the 20th century. In the course of our sojourn, we were able to familiarize ourselves with what has been created under your leadership by the friendly Soviet people in all the spheres and particularly in the cultural, social, economic and technical domains.

The socialist revolution in the Soviet Union has not only given broad scope for the development of the liberation movement of the peoples, but has also rendered it support in getting rid of the colonial yoke, in smashing the shackles of foreign exploitation and domination of world imperialism. At the same time it continues to promote actively the development of the relations of friendship among states and the consolidation of cooperation among them with a view to creating objective conditions for mankind's progress and prosperity, for strengthening international peace and security.

I thank you ardently once more for the warm welcome and I wish to assure you again, as I have already done during our fruitful negotiations, of our firm resolution to go on making our contribution to the common cause of strengthening the excellent relations linking our friendly states in all the domains, and to exert constant effort together with the other forces of progress and peace to expand and strengthen the foundations of international security and cooperation, in the interests of building up an international community based on justice and universal welfare, for the sake of strengthening the people's freedom.

On behalf of the Algerian people and the Revolutionary Council I have the pleasure of addressing to you once again our congratulations on your great victories and of expressing our sincere wishes of great happiness to you personally, of welfare and prosperity to the peoples of the Soviet Union.

BAGHDAD SUMMIT SHOWS JOINT RESISTANCE TO CAMP DAVID

LD141141Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov article: "Results of Baghdad"]

[Text] The results of the conference of Arab heads of state and government in Baghdad recently have evoked a great response in the Mashriq and commentaries in the world press.

In a situation where the Arab peoples are facing a new imperialist plot, the very fact that such a representative forum was held--on Iraq's initiative--is of fundamental significance. The participants were faced with a crucial task: elaborating a program of resistance to the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism and the Egyptian-Israeli separate deals, prepared with U.S. complicity. And this goal has been attained.

The conference rejected the Camp David accords concluded behind the Arabs' back. Complete unanimity was also demonstrated when the talks turned to support for the Palestinians' rights. The PLO's status as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people was reaffirmed. The policy of separate deals was countered by a program for a comprehensive settlement.

Just peace in the Near East, the communique adopted states, is possible only on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, the insuring of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state.

The elaboration in Baghdad of a common Arab political platform is supplemented by a number of specific decisions announced by M. Riad, Arab League secretary general. They include the temporary transfer of the headquarters of the Arab League from Cairo and a boycott of Egyptian companies if an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty is signed. It is also reported that a fund has been created to aid the PLO and the states resisting Israeli aggression.

Reiterating their plea to the Egyptian Government not to conclude any treaties with Israel, the Baghdad conference confirmed the need for coordination and unity of actions of the Arab states "after Egypt has left the Arab ranks." Important significance in this direction is attached to the Charter of Joint National Action between Syria and Iraq, signed on the eve of the opening of the Baghdad forum, and to the consolidation of cooperation between individual Arab countries during the conference itself.

The Baghdad meeting has aroused nervousness in Washington and also in Cairo, where the Egyptian newspapers and even the country's president himself have attacked the participants and the decisions adopted there. The reasons for this irritability are understandable. The Baghdad forum has shown that the imperialist version of a Near East "settlement" the United States is trying to push through is meeting with joint resistance from the Arab countries. It has demonstrated the Arabs' determination to oppose the maneuvers of the forces of imperialism and Zionism and their clients in the Near East.

MAGAZINE PUBLISHES 'SECRET DOCUMENTS' FROM CAMP DAVID

LD142323Y Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--The American SEVEN DAYS magazine has published secret documents, which, as it claims, were adopted by participants in the Camp David meeting.

According to these documents, the U.S. administration is to give Israel additional loans worth five billion dollars within the next five years. The USA is to equip the Israeli Armed Forces with the latest types of weapons, including the newest aircraft and missiles, which are so far not possessed even by most of the NATO member countries. Apart from it, the U.S. Air Force will ensure air support for Israel in case of a new war between Israel and one or all the Arab countries associated in the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front and rejecting the Camp David deal.

The USA and Israel will continue talks on concluding a "joint defence" pact, a military agreement spearheaded against the Arab countries is to be signed not later than in 1983. Cooperation between the USA and Israel also provides for the liquidation of the so-called "radical" elements in the Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is known to be the sole legitimate representative of the Arab peoples of Palestine and heads its struggle for self-determination and freedom.

In conformity with the secret articles of the Camp David deal, the magazine says, nearly 5,000 U.S. military experts will be sent to A.R.E. the USA will give military aid to Egypt if an armed conflict breaks out between Cairo and one of the neighbour Arab states. In case of war with Libya, Egypt may hope that the USA will launch a military intervention on Cairo's side. The Egyptian Army will be supplied with new types of modern weapons. It is also planned to strengthen ties between the special services of the USA and Egypt.

After Israel's withdrawal from Sinai, a de facto military alliance between Cairo and Tel Aviv will be consumated. Regular military-political consultations will be established and cooperation between Egyptian and Israeli intelligence services will be broadened.

Cairo's military cooperation with the USA and Israel, the magazine said, is called upon to help Egypt play a more important role in the protection of Western interests in Africa and in the oil producing areas in the Middle East.

KING HASSAN ARRIVES IN U.S.; ARABS CITED ON CAMP DAVID

LD141946Y Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Washington, November 14, TASS--Egypt and Israel are on the verge of signing a separate "peace" treaty. This is the opinion of observers following the negotiations between Cairo and Tel Aviv, which are proceeding here with the active and direct participation of the United States. The United States president, J. Carter, said in a TV interview that only technical details remained unresolved.

Paris, November 14, TASS--The newspaper LE MATIN says that Egypt and Israel have already reached agreement on all the "disputed aspects of the military articles of the future treaty, which provides for the division of the Sinai Peninsula into three zones, determined the areas of dislocation and numerical strength of the troops of both sides in that region." In the opinion of the newspaper L'AURORE, the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who speaks much about the alleged disagreements at the Washington negotiations, is endeavouring to create the impression that he, you see, is striving to achieve not a separate "peace" with Israel, but an all-embracing settlement in the interests of all the Arabs.

Washington, November 14, TASS--The king of Morocco, Hassan the second, arrived here today. Observers link his visit with the unceasing attempts of the United States to increase the number of participants in the Egyptian-Israeli separate negotiations, to attract the so-called "moderate" Arab states to them.

Furthermore, Washington does not stop even before diplomatic tricks. Through As-Sadat, as stated by King Hassan the second in an interview to the New York TIMES, Washington made it clear that it would come out for the (?ending of) the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories, including Eastern Jerusalem. However, when the king of Morocco left for the United States, official Washington circles began to deny bluntly that such promises had been given to As-Sadat.

Kuwait, November 14, TASS--According to the newspaper AL-WATAN the Government of Saudi Arabia has declined the request of Egypt to receive in Riyadh a special Egyptian emissary who would "explain the Egyptian viewpoint on the negotiations with Israel."

Beirut, November 14, TASS--Yi 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, sharply criticized the separate deal being prepared between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Characterising the Camp David agreements signed by As-Sadat as "treason and betrayal" he stressed in an interview to the magazine EVENTS that these agreements do not envisage "even the status of a Bantustan" for the Western Bank of the Jordan River. In an interview to the same magazine King Husayn of Jordan confirmed the desire of his country to strive for an all-embracing settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories, guaranteeing of the lawful national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

EGYPTIAN PLOYS AT WASHINGTON TALKS 'INVITE RIDICULE'

LD150026Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Butrus Ghali the head of the Egyptian delegation to the Washington talks, has been recalled to Cairo for consultations. Other members of the delegation remain in Washington to continue the talks with their Israeli colleagues. Official Egyptian progaganda is trying to portray the recall as an expression of Cairo's profound indignation at Israel's hard attitude at the talks. Attempts are also being made to portray the matter as if Cairo were in a position to sever its talks with Israel should it refuse to include a reference to the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in the text of the agreement. In other words, Cairo is making an effor to appear as if it were defending Arab interests.

But such futile efforts can only invite ridicule. It is rather significant that Cairo radio broadcast the statement of Shenman, the official spokesman in the Washington talks, who said that the talks were not really suspended at all. The well-informed New York TIMES writes that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be signed in the near future.

The question of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was, as the Israeli prime minister said, resolved at Camp David, were the Egyptian president approved a solution. According to the New York TIMES, official Washington, which took the initiative and did the pushing to reach the Camp David agreements, declares that it has not promised As-Sadat to guarantee the independence of the West Bank or the Gaza Strip, ncr return East Jerusalem to the Arabs.

Tel Aviv, meanwhile, is showing the world, through its actions, what the future of these occupied Arab territories will be. Israeli Agriculture Minister Sharon says it is quite certain that an Israeli town will be built in the Gaza Strip. All the Israelis unanimiously declare that a unified Jerusalem will remain the Israel capital forever. The Tel Aviv government has allocated $32 million for expansive Israeli settlements in the West Bank--As plan that is being vigorously implemented. Added to this is the fact that on Monday, the ceremonial laying of a corner stone for a new Israeli settlement took place in the Golan Heights. It is in such circumstances that the Egyptian president intends to sign the separate treaty with the Israeli aggressors as soon as possible.

EGYPTIAN PROPAGANDA INSULTING TO ARAB LEADERS

LD141919Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Those in charge of propaganda in Cairo, such as Anis Mansur and Musa Sabri, persist in showering with abusive language and insults not only the leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, but also the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, who have denounced and rejected the Camp David separate deals between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Those in charge of Cairo's propaganda are accusing these Arab leaders of all the evils in the world. Reading what AL-AKHBAR or OCTOBER magazine writes in this respect, one begins to doubt whether these two papers are published in Arabic. What the Cairo writers are publishing is very similar to the Zionist fabrications about many Arab leaders, including the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Even U.S. propaganda, which is controlled by the Zionists, spares no obscene words regarding the Arab leaders, who have shown a sound attitude in assessing the present Middle East situation and have strongly denounced the policy of separatism and capitulation to the aggressors and their U.S. protectors.

It is not difficult to understand those who are in charge of Zionist and U.S. propaganda, since they are well aware of the strength of Arab solidarity and of the unity of action in the struggle against aggression directed toward the Arabs' freedom and national independence. But how one can explain the behavior of those who are in charge of propaganda in Cairo, who are reiterating the fabrications of the anti-Arab Zionist and U.S. propaganda? Perhaps the only explanation is that Cairo now sees the United States and Israel as two friends who agree with its viewpoint--which is exactly what the Egyptian president has been saying lately about the U.S. and Israeli leaders.

EGYPT'S COOPERATION WITH ISRAEL 'ALLIANCE OF RIDER, HORSE'

LD142236Y Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--IZVESTIYA's news analyst Stanislav Kondrashov writes:

"The American Westinghouse Corporation paid 332 thousand dollars to Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Ahmad Sultan in exchange for a profitable contract worth 30 million dollars. The case was examined in a closed court session in Washington. Following the instructions of the State Department, the U.S. Justice Department kept secret the name of the bribe-taker 'for foreign political reasons'. But when in October Ahmed Sultan was dismissed from his post in a fresh Cabinet reshuffle, his services and together with it his reputation were no longer treasured overseas, the secret got into the press".

"The secret deal, that has been revealed, gives ground for a wider, although not a direct analogy, as the U.S. administration also makes pay-offs in Egypt and on a much larger scale than American corporations. The point at issue is the dollar lubrication of the machinery of As-Sadat's diplomacy, which is now close to concluding a separate peace treaty with Israel. Isn't it some sort of a contract according to which one side, Egypt, commits itself to do everything in its power so that 'peace American style' in the Middle East be established, and the other side, the USA, assures that it will not stint material rewards?"

"The subject of Washington's financial stimulation of Cairo's political course is kept in the background," the news analyst goes on to write.

"But the very fact that Egypt has been receiving American aid at the level of one billion dollars a year for some years now, elucidates the causes instigating that biggest Arab country to a political rapprochment with Washington, which looks like political subordination".

"Due to the policy of its present leadership, Egypt is now again becoming dependent on the United States--through supplies of food and equipment, through the services of experts and international financial organizations, that are under American control."

"As far as Camp David is concerned, which has finally brought Egypt and Israel close to a separate deal, As-Sadat was perhaps promised both new cakes and sufficient remuneration in case he loses the financial subsides received from the Arab oil-producing countries," the news analyst points out.

"And after the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty is concluded, another question, a practical one, will inevitably crop up on the order of the day, that of drawing Israel into economic penetration of Egypt. The reptile press in Cairo dreams of the benefits of cooperation with Israel without mentioning, of course, that this will be an alliance of a rider and a horse, a tool for the breakthrough by the Israeli and Zionist capital into the Arab markets, a means for economic expansionism, limits to which will be even more difficult to set than to territorial expansionsm. And this, as can be clearly guessed, will be no longer a payment, but already the price of Cairo separatism,that will have to be paid not only by the Egyptian, but also by the other Arab peoples".

ZIONIST AGENCY CALL FOR JERUSALEM FETE 'PROVOCATIVE'

LD142353Y Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 14, TASS--The Zionist Jewish agency for Israel has issued a provocative call to celebrate the anniversary of Israel's occupation of Jerusalem as a Jewish holiday all over the world. Speaking in Tel Aviv, its chairman, a certain Dulzin, claimed that Jerusalem was allegedly "not only the capital of Israel, but also the capital of all the Jewish people."

In reality Jerusalem, this city of monuments, the centre of three religions of the world, does not belong to Israel. The United National General Assembly decided in 1974: "The city of Jerusalem is endorsed as a separate entity, corpus separatum, enjoying a special international regime and being under United Nations administration." Jerusalem was declared a demilitarised, neutral city, whose historic and religious monuments were to be protected.

However, the rulers of Israel disregarded the decisions of the world community and with the backing of imperialism occupied the western part of Jerusalem after the war of 1948-1949, declaring it to be Israel's capital. In 1967 Israel captured all of Jerusalem.

The United Nations Security Council repeatedly urged Israel to stop all actions aimed at changing the status of Jerusalem. However, the occupationists are even barring a United Nations mission from visiting that city. The refusal of the Israeli Zionists to reckon with the demands of the United Nations was manifested most cynically in the so-called plan for the "general reconstruction of Jerusalem", the purpose of which is to turn the city into a purely Jewish community. Israeli administrative guildings have been built in place of the Arab quarters and Moslem historic monuments.

The actions of the Israeli occupationists arouse warranted indignation throughout the world.

The 20th session of the UNESCO General Conference, which is now under way in Paris, condemned strongly Israel's actions aimed at destroying the cultural and historic legacy of the unlawfully occupied Jerusalem. The adopted resolution contains a demand that Israel should immediately **stop excavations** and construction which upset the historic townscape of the Arab part of Jerusalem.

ISRAEL 'STRENGTHENING RANKS' OF LEBANESE CONSERVATIVES

LD141716Y Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 14, TASS--The difficult process of normalizing the situation is continuing in the Lebanses capital. The situation has been calm in a number of eastern neighbourhoods of the city in the course of the last few days. Shops, schools and some offices are gradually re-opened. The inhabitants are returning to their homes abandoned during the armed clashes. Traffic is returning to normal.

But the efforts of the national authorities and the inter-Arab peace keeping force directed at stabilizing the situation in the whold of the capital are meeting with stubborn resistance from the armed detachments of the conservatives. As a result of their provocations a tense situation remains in Tayun, al-Siufi and some other districts of Beirut. In the course of the day yesterday, detachments of the conservative "Lebanese Front" again made an attempt to improve their positions, which resulted in an outbreak of hostilities.

Nine persons, including three civilians, fell victim in a fierce shootout. In some districts, snipers of the conservative forces continued terrorising the population. Yesterday, they opened fire on a bus in Beshara al-Huri Street, as a result of which two Lebanese schoolgirls were heavily injured.

Alarming news is coming from the country's southern areas. Concerned over the low morale in the so called "Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon," the Israeli military command sent its representatives there with the aim of "strengthening the ranks" of the conservatives cooperating with Israel. At the same time, Tel Aviv is increasing supplies of arms and ammunitions for their accomplices from among the Lebanese right-wing forces. Israeli military boats have been permanently plying off Lebanon's coasts in recent days.

LEBANESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZENTSOV

LD150024Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Antoince Yazbak, Lebanon's extraordinary plenipotentiary ambassador to the USSR, has presented today in the Kremlin his credentials to Vasiliy Kuzentsov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. After the submission of the credentials and an exchange of speeches, Vasiliy Kuzentsov and Antoince Yazbak had a friendly discussion.

PRAVDA NOTES ARRESTS OF OPPOSITION POLITICANS IN IRAN

LD131333Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] According to reports from Tehran, the authorities are carrying out mass arrests of opposition politicans on the charge of instigating disturbances in the country. The five editors in chief of leading Tehran papers have also been arrested. Military censorship has been imposed on the newspapers and radios.

The streets of the capital and of many Iranian towns continue to be patrolled by reinforced details of army detachments and military police. Antigovernment demonstrations and strikes are periodically flaring up in Tehran and other towns of Iran. A strike has been going on for 9 days in the Abadan oil refining complex, the country's biggest, and at the oil seaport on Khark Island, paralyzing oil supplies to Western countries. The demonstrators demand the implementation of socioeconomic reforms, the release of political prisoners, punishment of those guilty of firing on demonstrations and the lifting of martial law.

National Front Protests Arrests

LD142134Y Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Antigovernment demonstrations continue in Iran. Yesterday, the soldiers opened fire on demonstrators in Ilam and Kermanshah, killing and wounding a number of people. The situation in Esfahan, Rasht and other cities is tense. Tanks, armored cars and troop carriers are stationed in Tehran's streets--as in the past. Military helicopters patrol above Tehran.

The opposition National Front has issued a statement protesting the arrest of Karim Sanjabi and Daryush Foruhar, two National Front leaders, by the military authorities.

Very worrying reports come from Khuzestan, Iran's major oil region. The military governor of the province has announced that unless striking oilworkers return to work, they will be dismissed. The workers are also threatened in another way: Unless they return to work, they will be evicted from houses belonging to the Iranian national oil company. As you know, the striking oilworkers are demanding the abolition of martial law, the release of all politieal prisoners and civil rights.

The White House has reaffirmed its support for the decision to appoint a military government in Iran. Hamilton Jordan, U.S. presidential adviser for political affairs, said in a television interview: We are following the developments in Iran carefully. According to him, the United States has worked out contingency plans for all possible Iranian developments. Today's Washington POST, analyzing the situation in Iran, says that continuation of the Iranian oilworkers' strike will increase the danger to the U.S. dollar.

CIA Plans Possible Intervention

LD142318Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has made plans for interference in Iran if the present government falls. This was disclosed in an interview for the CBS television company by an Iranian emigrant, Zia Zand, who asked for political asylum in Britain. Mr. Zand was a government relations official. A CIA spokesman in Washington has refused to comment on his statement but earlier President Carter's aide, Hamilton Jordan, admitted that the Administration had plans for action in case the Government of Iran failed to stabilize the situation in the country.

DROBKOV COMMENTS ON RECENT UNGA RESOLUTION ON CYPRUS

LD1415494Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[V. Drobkov Athens dispatch: "Peaceful Future for Cyprus"]

[Text] Athens, 12 November--Discussion of the Cyprus problem has ended at the UN General Assembly [UNGA] session. The resolution adopted contains a call for the speediest restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Cyprus and for respect for its policy of nonalinement. The UN General Assembly once again demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from the island's territory and an end to external interference in Cyprus' affairs. The discussion of the Cyprus problem in the United Nations has confirmed the need of a just political settlement of the crisis from which the island's population has been suffering now for 5 years--a situation that is a threat to peace and security in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Any delay of the settlement leads to the consolidation of the abnormal situation on the island, increasing the danger of partitioning. This is precisely the aim of backstage maneuvers of adversaries of a sovereign and independent Cyprus. As progressive forces of the republic note, imperialist maneuvers concerning Cyprus are being stepped up. The main aim of these actions is to "settle" the Cyprus problem in the framework of the North Atlantic bloc, to turn the island into NATO's bridgehead near the Middle East, in a locale not far from socialist countries.

The provocative policy of NATO powers causes indignation and protest by the democratic public of Cyprus and other states of the region. The demands are mounting to end the attempts to draw the island into the sphere of NATO military preparations in the Eastern Mediterranean. The only road to a just settlement of the crisis is fulfillment of the United Nations decisions and resolutions on Cyprus. This was confirmed again during the debates at the General Assembly session.

This viewpoint is supported by the people and Government of Cyprus. They believe it is high time to fulfill the demands of the international community, to achieve implementation of the main conditions of the Cyprus settlement--withdrawal of foreign troops from the island, ending of foreign interference and outside pressure. This is the only way to ensure a peaceful future in Cyprus and to protect the people's peace and security interests in the Eastern Mediterranean.

AKEL SECRETARY GENERAL BLASTS CIA ACTIVITIES ON CYPRUS

LD151036Y Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] New York, November 15, TASS--General Secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) Ezekias Papaioannou has strongly denounced the policy of the United States and other NATO member-countries against Cyprus. The United States is trying to perpetuate the division of Cyprus and to keep Greece and Turkey in the orbit of NATO, he said in an interview to DAILY WORLD, the newspaper of American working people. "U.S. imperialism," Papaioannou stressed, seeks to turn Cyprus into "an unsinkable aircraft-carrier" of NATO in Eastern Mediterranean.

Ezekias Papaioannou also said that carrying out imperialist policy against Cyprus, Washington and its allies are after the final division of the island in order to ensure their military-strategic interests in the area of the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean.

The people of Cyprus, said the leader of the AKEL party, agree to formation of a single federal state. But, he stressed, the Cyprus people shall never tolerate imperialist division of the country.

Ezekias Papaioannou has resolutely denounced the subversive activities of the Central Intelligence Agency in Cyprus and noted that the espionage agency of the United States bears grave responsibility for the preservation of the present explosive situation in the island and around it. CIA agents, said the AKEL leader, tried to kill the late President of Cyprus Makarios and to eliminate the AKEL party which upholds the vital interests of the working people of Cyprus. In 1973-74 the CIA spent 60 million dollars for realization of these sinister designs. The CIA also financed activities of the pro-fascist terrorist EOKA-2 organization.

Ezekias Papaioannou, who is now in New York in connection with the discussion of the Cyprus problem at the United Nations, has emphasized that the people of Cyprus come out for full realization of the U.N. decisions aimed at ending any interference from outside into the internal affairs of Cyprus, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territory of the island, preservation of sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Cyprus state.

NATO, EEC 'PRESSURE' INCREASES GREEK PUBLIC 'DISQUIET'

ID1413519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Drobkov dispatch: "Under Increasing Pressure"]

[Text] Athens, 10 November--The Greek press reports the activation of U.S. and NATO attempts to secure Athens' return to the North Atlantic bloc's military organization, from which Greece announced its withdrawal in 1974. In the newspapers' opinion people in the NATO capitals are once again seeking to link the question of Greece's return to military cooperation with NATO with the problem of this country's joining the Common Market and with a "settlement" of the Cyprus crisis according with the "Atlanticists'" aspirations.

Now, the local press points out, both NATO and the EEC have demanded considerable concessions from Athens. Washington has once again repeated on the State Department's behalf: "The United States is very much in favor of Greece's return to NATO. We intend to do all we can to help achieve this." People in the North Atlantic bloc itself are making it clear to Greece that they would like Athens' full return to its military structure.

Serious problems are also arising in Greece's negotiations with the Common Market. The EEC Commission is demanding that Greece establish a 5-year "transitional period" in the agricultural produce trade. And a 7-year period for one-third of its products. This means that even after Athens joins the EEC Greek products will be discriminated against in the community's markets.

As the Greek communist newspaper RIZOSPASTIS has written, the imperialists are trying to impose on Greece an "overall deal" regarding these problems and at the same time secure Athens' consent to the Western version of a Cyprus settlement. The government, the newspaper points out, is held captive by its Atlantic policy and is making concessions.

The increasing pressure on Athens is causing public disquiet.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

IDI AMIN ORDERS WITHDRAWAL FROM TANZANIA

LD142304Y Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Ugandan President Idi Amin has ordered his troops to withdraw from the territory they occupied in Tanzania 2 weeks ago, Radio Uganda announced today. The radio quoted a message from the president to the chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, saying that he considered it his duty within the OAU to order his forces to withdraw to the recognized border with Uganda. The decision followed intense pressure from other African countries and the OAU, of which Uganda is a member.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania demanded OAU condemnation of Uganda's action and vowed to fight until the Ugandan forces withdrew. Uganda has claimed its forces struck into Tanzania to respond to a Tanzanian invasion of Uganda. Tanzania has denied its troops ever crossed the border.

RHODESIA STAGES 'ARMED PROVOCATION' AGAINST BOTSWANA

LD150840Y Moscow TASS in English 0821 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, November 15, TASS--The Rhodesian racists have staged a new armed provocation against the Republic of Botswana. It is said in a communique published in Gaborone that in the course of two hours and a half Rhodesian Army units were attacking with mortar fire and missiles the area of Kazungula in Botswana. This is the fifth border conflict provoked by the Rhodesian racists in the last month, the communique says.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN SEND MESSAGE TO ANGOLAN LEADERS

LD141339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA-Labor Party] and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA];

Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, prime minister of the PRA:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the entire Soviet people we wholeheartedly congratulate you, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, the PRA Government and the friendly Angolan people on the third anniversary of the proclamation of the independence of the PRA.

Soviet people are sympathetically watching the Angolan people's efforts to implement the decisions of the First MPLA-Labor Party Congress aimed at surmounting the grim consequences of the colonial past, defending the revolutionary gains against encroachments by domestic and foreign reaction and building a new life. People's Angola is now making an important contribution to the common struggle of progressive forces against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. We note with satisfaction that the militant solidarity and multifaceted cooperation between our states and parties are strengthening and developing in a spirit of mutual respect and trust, equality and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. The Soviet-Angolan Friendship and Cooperation Treaty is the reliable foundation and guarantee of these relations.

We are confident that the strengthening friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PRA and between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party will undergo further development in the interests of our countries' peoples and the cause of peace and progress.

We wish you and the heroic Angolan people new successes in implementing the tasks set by the First MPLA-Labor Party Congress for the reorganization of the country on socialist principles.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

A. Kosygin

ANGOLA'S NETO INTERVIEWED ON SOVIET TELEVISION

LD111546Y Moscow TASS in English 1526 GMT 11 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 11, TASS--Our aim is to create such a society that would accord with the socialist aspirations of the Angolan people and would be an example for other African peoples fighting for implementation of progressive transformations on our continent. This has been stated by Chairman of the MPLA - Workers' Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Agostinho Neto. His interview on the occasion of the third anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence was transmitted by Soviet Television today. The First Congress of the MPLA-Workers' Party, which headed the struggle for political independence of the country, has been a historical, unforgettable event in the life of our people, Agostinho Neto went on to say. We are absolutely confident that we shall be able to attain the targets outlined by it.

We have many difficulties. At the initial period we noted that almost everything that could promote development of the country's economy has been subjected to destruction. Now we notice that we lack equipment, and it is necessary above all to train cadres for the growing production. Meanwhile, we should not forget about defences. Angola has made a choice, which is not to the liking of everybody. Therefore, we should defend our independence in order to continue the course that has been shaped by the congress.

Then the president said: I should like to say that we are conducting the invariable course of maintaining relations with all peoples, governments and countries of the world. In the recent time we have been expanding contacts in the international arena, establishing links not only with all African but also almost with all West European countries and separate Latin American and Asian countries. The president emphasized that the nonalignment that almost all African countries abide by is also the policy of the People's Republic of Angola since the time of the MPLA's armed struggle. We intend to pursue this policy also in the future, he said.

Agostinho Neto pointed out that the fraternal socialist countries had been rendering the main support and assistance to Angola both in the course of the liberation struggle and after the proclamation of the republic. We are profoundly grateful to the Soviet Union which has been helping us since the very beginning of our struggle, he said. The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation has been of exclusively great significance for the development of friendly mutual relations between our countries and peoples. We are confident that the treaty will play a major role in the history of our state.

ANGOLAN ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION; KIRILENKO, KATUSHEV ATTEND

LD141445Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Text] Carlos Antonio Fernandes, People's Republic of Angola ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception on 10 November to mark Angola's national holiday--the 3d anniversary of the proclamation of its independence.

The reception was attended by: A.P. Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; and representatives of the public.

ETHIOPIA'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE HAS GROWN

ID142344Y Moscow in French to Africa 1700 GMT 14 Nov 78 ID

[Gyorgiy Tanov commentary]

[Text] News regarding the official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, has again drawn the attention of news and propaganda services in many countries toward Addis Ababa.

Today, I want to deal with one aspect of this important political event: the consistent strengthening of revolutionary Ethiopia's international prestige.

As a joke, journalists who revel in comparisons have called Addis Ababa "the African Geneva" in order to stress Ethiopia's great role in the continent's affairs. Ethiopia ranks first in Africa in the number of foreign missions accredited to there. In addition, in the first half of the sixties Addis Ababa was chosen as the headquarters of the OAU and several other African organizations.

During the past 4 years, and particularly since 1976, when events in Ethiopia acquired a clearly revolutionary and class character, imperialist circles and several reactionary Arab regimes have tried to direct a political and diplomatic blockade against this country. However, all such attempts have failed. Far from being weakened, Ethiopia's prestige on the continent has been strengthened. For example, the aggressive attempts of certain circles to transfer the OAU's headquarters and those of other African bodies away from Addis Ababa have failed. The daily work of the OAU, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and other organizations is as busy as before. In any case, prestigious meetings have oriented themselves toward taking concrete decisions. The closing down of certain diplomatic representations and the expulsion of several Western pseudo-diplomats from Addis Ababa has contributed to a large extent to the consolidation of the external and internal position of Ethiopia. Moreover, the whole of Africa has learned who those people are who fear the truly national and popular changes which lead to the authentic liberation and emancipation of millions of Africans.

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU TO VISIT USSR THIS MONTH

LD141752Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 ID

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of socialist Ethiopia, General Mengistu Haile Mariam, will come to the Soviet Union on an official visit of friendship later this month. The invitation came from the Soviet parliament and government.

WESTERN MEDIA REPORTS 'PRELUDE TO SUBVERSIVE ACTIONS'

ID142352Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 ID

[Text] In the item that follows our observer Aleksandr Mikhaylov analyzes the role of the Western news media in imperialist subversive activities in Africa:

It often happens that information spread by the mass media of the West serves as a prelude to its subversive actions. I want to illustrate this point by analyzing the recent developments in Zaire. As soon as Western news agencies claimed that European experts in Zaire were in danger, Belgium and France sent their troops to that African country. Subsequent reports in the Western press claiming that the Mobutu government was unable to control the situation in that country without outside aid were followed up by prompt action on the part of NATO, which sponsored the setting up of the so-called pan-African force and its transfer to Shaba.

Still later, when the Western military campaign in Zaire was at its height, the imperialist press launched a series of massive attacks against Zambia, charging that the country let Katanga gendarmes use its territory as a base for intervention in Shaba. And right after the charges were made the mass deportation of Zambian nationals from Zaire began. Zaire soldiers kill everyone who speaks Zambian, a witness said. They burst into villages, threaten inhabitants with arms and torture people. The facts were given by Zaire civilians who fled to Zambia in June.

All these facts show that imperialism uses the Western news media for its subversive activities in the developing countries. Two years ago the Nigerian Government closed the REUTER office in its country and expelled its correspondent for spreading provocative reports contradicting the public interests of Nigeria. For the same reason, Kenya a while ago expelled a journalist working for the British SUNDAY TIMES. The reports in the British press about a Soviet naval base in the Seychelles have been denounced as utterly absurd by the republic's President Rene.

The torrents of slander the Western press releases as part of its psychological warfare against the developing and socialist countries are really boundless. Whoever has coined the expression of news media imperialism, I think that basically it is a most accurate definition, and in politics its role is not inferior to that of economic imperialism. The subversive activities of news media imperialism cause anger in any African countries, and attempts are being made to set up a pan-African information agency. Such a news center, in the opinion of African leaders, will make it possible to put an end to the monopoly of the Western mass media, which deliberately distorts events on the continent.

IMPERIALISTS 'BUILDING UP TENSION' IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD142358Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "East Africa for the Past Week"]

[Text] Is there any need to repeat that the forces of imperialism and reaction of the West closely follow developments in Africa, that those developments are sometimes complicated and sometimes controversial? Must we repeat that those forces are ready to interfere at any instant to capitalize on African developments? A case in point are the developments on the border between Tanzania and Uganda that have led to an armed conflict which resulted in the occupation by Ugandan troops of part of Tanzania's border territory.

Each of the sides involved in the conflict holds its own point of view on why the conflict holds its own point of view on why the conflict has broken out. Sooner or later this conflict undoubtedly will be settled. It will be settled because the relations between the neighbor countries of Africa are based on the United Nations and OAU principles, principles recognized and observed by both nations. These are the principles about inviolability of borders, territorial integrity of sovereign states and goodneighborliness. To strictly abide by those principles directly meets the interests of not only those countries that have outstanding issues among themselves but, for that matter, of all African nations.

Meanwhile, aggressive imperialist groups are exploiting the complicated situation on the border between Tanzania and Uganda to achieve their own provocative ends. Those groups feel it essential to divert the forces that most actively support the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe patriots from concrete anti-imperialist actions. It is by no mere chance that the conflict between Tanzania and Uganda coincides with the savage bombordment of Zimbabwe refugee camps in Zambian territory by the air force of the racist Salisbury regime. Both Tanzania and Zambia are among the frontline states that are [word indistinct] for the liberation of southern Africa. By building up tension in that region, the imperialists and reactionaries are trying to create a situation in which they could justify their military interference on the side of the racist regime of Ian Smith, a faithful servant of the imperialist companies in the West. For that reason the leaders and public of many African countries have shown sincere concern for a just settlement of the conflict between Tanzania and Uganda.

TASS INTERVIEWS MALMIERCA ON VISIT TO MOZAMBIQUE

LD121621Y Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, November 12, TASS--TASS correspondent Maxim Knyazkov and Vladimir Polyakov report:

We declare for such a solution of the problems of southern Africa that would guarantee transfer of all power to the African majority and would be accepted by lawful representatives of the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples--the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. This was stressed in an interview with TASS correspondents by Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cuba Isidoro Malmierca upon the conclusion of his visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

He said that the forces of international imperialism and reaction do not abandon intrigues to prevent the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe from achieving genuine independence. The same purpose is served by constant acts of aggressions and provocations by the racist regimes of southern Africa against "frontline" states. Isidoro Malmierca emphasized the need of mobilizing the world public to thwart imperialist and racist plans.

Touching upon the question of the coming meeting of the Coordination Bureau of non-aligned countries in Maputo and upon the conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana, he expressed the confidence that Cuba and Mozambique will direct their efforts at the strengthening of unity of non-aligned countries. They will be striving to increase the contribution of the movement to solving the main intern international problems and to widening support for peoples fighting against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid.

AIR FORCE CHIEF KUTAKHOV TO VISIT NIGERIA IN NOVEMBER

LD150859Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, will pay an official visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria in mid-November at the invitation if Air Vice Marshal Yisa-Doko, Nigerian Air Force chief of staff.

AFGHAN MINISTER LAUDS 'SELFLESS FRIENDSHIP' WITH USSR

LD061343Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Kabul, 3 November, TASS--Afghan Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin has called Soviet-Afghan relations a model of neighborliness, peace, mutual respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. These relations are a fine example of selfless friendship and neighborliness, he stated in an interview published here. Noting with gratitude the fraternal assistance given to Afghanistan by the USSR and other socialist countries, the minister expressed confidence that the friendly relations between Afghanistan and the socialist community will continue to develop.

Afghanistan, together with socialist countries, supports peace and security against imperialist aggressions, detente and universal and complete disarmament, he said. Afghanistan supports national liberation movements and stands firmly on the positions of nonalinement. H. Amin described the transfer of power in the country into the hands of the working class organization--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which holds the reins of government firmly and enjoys the people's unreserved support--as Afghanistan's most important achievement since the April Revolution.

ROAD, RAIL BRIDGE LINKING USSR, AFGHANISTAN PLANNED

LD081607Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Sh. Zaynutdinov report: "The Shores Will Meet"]

[Summary] Termez--"A road and railroad bridge across the Amudarya will link the Soviet and Afghan banks. It will be constructed in accordance with an agreement between the USSR and Afghanistan." The bridge will be erected "in the region of the port of (Khayraton) and Termez, our country's southernmost international river port."

AFGHAN, SOVIET SOCIETIES SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT

LD141511Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 78 Morning Editon p 1 LD

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "Cultural Ties Are Expanding"]

[Text] Kabul--An agreement has been signed here on cooperation between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan and the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Scoiety.

The agreement provides for the further expansion of friendly contacts between the public of the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], the holding of joint cultural functions and the exchange of printed publications, films and photographic exhibitions in order to gain an acquaintance with the life of the two countries' peoples and their achievements in various spheres.

The agreement was signed by A.R. Jalili, Afghan minister of education and chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society Board; and S.F. Antonov, USSR minister of the Meat and Dairy Industry and chairman of the board of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Afghanistan, who is heading a Soviet delegation here. During the visit S.F. Antonov was received by N.M. Taraki, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

TENG'S STATEMENTS ON SOUTHEAST ASIAN TOUR EXAMINED

USSR-SRV Peace Treaty

LD091825Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 9 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bangkok, November 9, TASS--Deputy Premier of the PRC State Council Teng Hsiao-ping, who is on an official visit in Thailand, sharply attacked in Bangkok the Treaty of Peace and Cooperation signed recently by the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He contended that the treaty "threatens" peace and security in Asia and in the whole world. Such statements by Chinese leaders do not surprise anyone since they attack any act directed at lessening international tensions.

But if we are to speak of hegemonism on which Teng Hsiao-ping dwelt at length, it is absolutely clear that such hegemonism emanates from the Peking leadership itself. Its most vivid manifestation is Peking's policy directed against Socialist Vietnam whose people has withstod a lengthy heroic struggle first against French colonialism, then against American imperialism and now is compelled to uphold its independence from China's hegemonistic ambitions. The Vietnamese leaders have repeatedly spoken about this. In their hostile campaign against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the Chinese leaders like to refer to Kampuchea. But precisely Kampuchea serves as a patent example of China's hegemonism. China has totally liquidated that country's independence and sovereignty, subordinated it to its chauvinistic interests and through Kampuchea strives to whip up tension in South East Asia, in particular on the Kampuchean-Vietnamese border.

As to the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, it is generally recognized that it confirms the main direction of the foreign policy of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--the striving for the strengthening of peace in Asia and in the whole world, for just and equal international relations. That is why this treaty cannot be stomached by those who are counting on the whipping up of tension.

Thai Underground Movement

OW151130Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 11 Nov 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] During his visit to Bangkok, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping was asked at a press conference about China's contacts with the Thai underground opposition group. He replied that such contacts should not be construed as an obstruction to normal relations between two countries. He said: Relations between political parties should be separate from ties between countries. Now let's hear the comments of this station's observer on Teng Hsiao-ping's contention:

In my opinion, this question was the primary issue raised in Teng Hsiao-ping's press conference. Contacts between the Chinese leadership and the pro-Peking underground organizations in Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries have long been a worry for the government os these countries. In a statement he made as early as February this year, General Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, noted that it would be wrong to think that establishing diplomatic relations with China would automatically allow the two countries to solve all their existing problems. Mr Chamanan stressed that what he was primarily referring to was the two-pronged contacts maintained by China with the government on the one hand and a political party on the other.

We must point out there that, given the specific circumstances, it was only out of consideration of diplomatic norm that the prime minister called the pro-Peking terrorist organization in Thailand a political party. This organization is isolated from most of the social strata and has been carrying out inhuman killing, lootings and destruction of cultural relics. The so-called party contacts maintained by Peking with this organization mean, in a nutshell, shipments of weapons, offers of money and propaganda materials from China, and establishment of their own radio station in China.

This issue was discussed both during Prime Minister Chamanan's visit to Peking earlier this year and during Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Bangkok. We have read that, during these two visits, the Chinese representatives seriously contended that their material and political support for the Thai underground organization does not contradict the principle of peaceful coexistence and would not impair friendly relations between the two governments. It seems that the Chinese leaders are advocating a new rule in international law which calls for willing acceptance by Southeast Asian Governments of China's open intervention in their internal affairs, if the intervention is done under the pretext of contacts between political parties.

In materials published in China by its official HSINHUA news agency, many statements show friendliness toward Thailand, Thai leaders and its armed forces. But not long ago HSINHUA also released an article which dealt with the activities of Thailand's [words indistinct] armed organization which Peking refers to as the People's Liberation Army. The article noted that an excellent revolutionary situation emerged in Thailand in 1977 when the armed struggle and the guerrilla areas both witnessed quick expansions. HSINHUA went on to say that, in that year, the enemy suffered greater losses than in any other previous year, and that incomplete estimates showed that the People's Liberation Army had launched hundreds of offensives, killing and wounding 1,882 enemy troops and capturing a few hundred more. It is not hard to understand that the enemy and the enemy troops mentioned by the official Chinese news agency were the legitimate government of Thailand and its armed forces. [passage indistinct]

All this, according to Teng Hsiao-ping, should not impair normal relations between the two countries.

Interference in Malaysian Affairs

BK1101422Y Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 9 Nov 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has arrived in Malaysia on an official visit. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, government leaders in Kuala Lumpur were hopeful on the eve of the visit that Teng Hsiao-ping would come and pledge to end Chinese interference in Malaysia's domestic affairs. This refers to Peking's support of insurgent groups operating mainly in Sarawak and Sabah as well as the activities of the Voice of the Malayan Revolution which broadcasts in Malay, Chinese and Tamil languages from the southern Chinese province of Yunnan. The broadcasts sharply criticize Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein Bin Onn and appeal for the overthrow of his administration.

All these matters have aroused problems which have no doubt influenced the normalization of relations between China and Malaysia. Only 4 years ago the Kuala Lumpur government decided to establish diplomatic relations with Peking in the hope that Peking would no longer interfere in Malaysia's domestic affairs.

However, as is known, these hopes did not materialize. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, Peking, using the Voice of the Malayan Revolution, has openly showed its solidarity with pro-Maoist insurgent groups in Malaysia, drawing diplomatic protests from Malaysia. Lately, the subversive activities of these groups have grown in intensity.

Such actions by Peking can hardly be described as conforming with established international norms and even less so with the pledges made by Chinese leaders about their unchanging friendship toward Malaysia.

So far, there have been no indications that they want to make any "positive" changes in their policy. This opinion has been voiced in informed diplomatic circles in Kuala Lumpur, AP says.

There is another factor which strengthens such a belief. At a meeting with a group of Thai journalists before his visit to Bangkok, Teng Hsiao-ping said that his visit did not mean the termination of Chinese support to insurgent groups in Thailand.

If one considers the fact that in Thailand Peking is conducting subversive activities similar to those in Malaysia--including the antigovernment propaganda broadcasts of the clandestine Voice of the People of Thailand--the natural conclusion is that regarding Southeast Asian countries, including Malaysia, Peking is playing a two-sided game toward a common goal, namely, putting these countries under its own control, drawing them into the Chinese political orbit to oppose Third World countries, detente and [word indistinct] and, at the same time, trying to put a claim on their native territories, including Malaysia's (Senmu) Island group.

Lon Nol, Cambodia

LD141216Y Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Singapore, November 14, TASS--As it has become known in local well-informed circles, during his visit to Thailand Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Teng Hsiao-ping discussed the terms of the return to Kampuchea of Marshal Lon Nol, head of a former puppet regime, formed by the Americans in that country, and the personnel of his armed formations. The very fact that this question has been discussed is considered here as a testimony of the uncertainty of the Peking leaders in perspectives of the present Kampuchean leaders and the future development of the country.

Attention can be drawn to the fact that simultaneously with this visit, negotiations were carried out in Phnom Penh by a Chinese delegation, headed by Deputy Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China Wang Tung-hsing on bigger military deliveries and on support to the Pol Pot regime. This coincidence and the contradictory content of the conversations that the Chinese representatives conducted in Bangkok and Phnom Penh are regarded as confirmation of China's desire to bring to its aegis all those who are ready to serve its far-reaching plans.

Kulik Comments on Trip

LD142222Y Moscow TASS in English 2139 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--The political commentator Sergey Kulik writes:

The visit of Deputy Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Teng Hsiao-ping to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore has ended. This trip, carried out with the purpose of reassuring the governments and public of South-East Asia regarding the true plans of China's strategy in this region, ended in a failure for Peking's diplomacy. In the opinion of foreign observers it rather frightened them because in Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and in Singapore the openly hegemonist pronouncements of the Chinese guest, his threats to Vietnam and the pressure applied in order to draw Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore into the mainstream of Peking's great-power politics were regarded as yet another evidence of the increasing aggressiveness of the People's Republic of China.

Hardly had he found himself on Thai soil when Teng Hsiao-ping directed his steps to a nearby artillery firing range, and then making a hasty excursion to an arms exhibition. While K. Chamanan, Thailand's prime minister, during the talks with the guest put the chief emphasis on prospects for the establishment of a lasting peace and stability in Indochina, the visitor from China, on the contrary, spent the major part of the time in order to undermine the results of the recent visit to Bangkok of the Vietnam delegation and to force Thailand to turn a blind eye on the chauvinistic course pursued by Peking with regard to neighbouring Kampuchea.

He also insisted on a speedy conclusion of the Sino-Thai agreement on air communication in order to open, as a matter of urgency, a Peking-Bangkok-Phnom Penh air communication line to supply ammunition to Kampuchea to be used for armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

In Kuala Lumpur where, in the words of New York TIMES, Teng Hsiao-ping was received exclusively on China's request, since Malaysia did not wish to discuss with him any serious problems, the emissary from Peking was accorded an emphatically modest reception. Prior to Teng's plane touching down in Malaysian capital, the capital's inhabitants were given to understand that they should not go to the airport to welcome him. As a result, Teng Hsiao-ping did not even have the chance to read a prepared speech expressing gratitude for a "magnificent reception."

One of the chief reasons for Malaysia's reserve with regard to the visit is the delicate problem of Hoa Chiao, which constitute over one third of that country's population. Recent developments in a number of neighbouring countries where Hoa Chiao were utilized by China to stage antigovernment activities and to undermine the national economies in the interests of Peking, forced many countries in Indochina to define the status of people of Chinese origin. However, according to the FRANCE PRESSE NEWS AGENCY correspondent at Kuala Lumpur, the substantial differences between China and Malaysia on the problems of Hoa Chiao had remained even after the departure of Teng Hsiao-ping. As a result, according to New York TIMES, the guest from Peking had failed to dispel the apprehensions of the leaders of that country with regard to ethnic Chinese.

Teng Hsiao-ping's pronouncements in Thailand and Malaysia have also revealed that Peking does not intend to give up the policy of interfering in the internal affairs of South-East Asian countries through support of the antigovernment Maoist movements in that region of the globe.

Clearly indicating that what is at issue is this problem, Malaysia's Prime Minister Hussein Onn said that his country would like to be left alone and spared any forms of interference, subversive activity or instigation.

In response to Teng Hsiao-ping's attempts to denigrate the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and to mar the friendly Soviet-Malaysian relations, Hussein Onn had firmly stated that Malaysia would not allow anyone to set its people against a particular great power.

Also similar have been the results of Teng Hsiao-ping's visit to Singapore, a country with no diplomatic relations with China, despite the fact that ethnic Chinese constitute a majority of its population.

Even on the eve of the visit of Teng Hsiao-ping, Singapore's mass media appealed to the population to display maximum caution not to provide the Chinese leader with an opportunity to play up the idea of a "national community" of the peoples of these countries.

It is well known, Singapore's newspaper STRAITS TIMES wrote in this connection, that on the one hand, Peking declares that it does not interfere in the internal affairs of South-East Asian countries and poses as their friend. On the other hand, however, quite recently Peking openly and insistently had called for overthrowing the governments of Singapore and Malaysia. The South-East Asian people are well aware of Peking's duplicity as well as of its hegemonist policy withregard to the countries of the region.

An even more clear-cut formulation of Singapore's position was provided by the country's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew. Speaking at the reception given in honour of Teng Hsiao-ping he said that the people of Singapore are sufficiently well-versed in geopolitics to realize that their future is directly dependent on the future of Singapore in South-East Asia and not on the future of China. The people cannot sacrifice their national interests in the name of China. Neither can they count on China sacrificing its own interests in the name of Singapore.

According to local press reports, South-East Asian countries soberly assess the true objectives of China's policy and do not intend, doing the bidding of Peking, to revise their own stable foreign-policy course aimed at maintaining friendly, constructive and mutually advantageous relations with all the countries of the world. TengHsiao-ping's attempts to draw these ASEAN countries into the mainstream of China's anti-Soviet policy, to set them against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and to force them to give up their balanced policy ended in failure.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL PRAISES SRV DELEGATION'S VISIT

LD141535Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Great Strength of Our Friendship"]

[Text] There are many brilliant and memorable events in the glorious history of fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and Socialist Vietnam. Based on the lasting foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship has become the valuable possession of our peoples and accords with the vital interests of the two countries and the entire socialist community and with the interests of peace and international security.

"For Soviet communists," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed, "solidarity with Vietnam is a command of both heart and reason." It was by the command of both heart and reason that, just over 30 years ago, Soviet communists and all Soviet people warmly welcomed the formation of Southeast Asia's first worker and peasant Vietnamese state. Since then, both in Vietnam's terrible years of struggle against the aggression of imperialist states and their accomplices and in the period of peaceful building, the Soviet people have sided firmly with the Vietnamese patriots, giving them material and moral assistance and support. The Soviet Union is with Vietnam at the present complex time too, when the Chinese leadership's policy has created substantial new difficulties for socialist building on Vietnamese soil. Resolute support for Vietnam from the USSR and other socialist countries and from all the world's progressive forces has a beneficial effect on its people's struggle against Peking's great-power policy of blackmail and threats. At the same time Vietnam's peace-loving course, aimed at defending its sovereign rights, has significantly strengthened its international prestige. Vietnam has now become an important outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Soviet people's feelings of traditional friendship and indestructible solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people were displayed with particular force during the recently completed official visit headed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee; and Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese premier. During this visit, which took place during the celebration of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet people accorded a warm, cordial reception to the envoys of heroic Vietnam.

During the Soviet-Vietnamese talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness and mutual respect, the sides briefed one another on the progress made in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 4th VCP Congress and also examined a number of international problems in detail. Here they noted with concern the negative features in the development of the international situation, particularly in the Far East and Southeast Asia. The two sides expressed firm determination to help strengthen peace and security in Asia and throughout the world and to advocate mutually advantageous cooperation between states and the extension and deepening of detente.

The most important, culminating moment of the talks was the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam. The historic significance of this document lies in the fact that it is intended to serve the interests of the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples' peaceful creative labor and the interests of socialist and communist building in our countries. The treaty's clearly argued provisions are aimed at further developing political relations and all-round cooperation between our communist parties and states. The Soviet-Vietnamese treaty will undoubtedly further strengthen the close ties of solidarity between the two countries' peoples and will successfully promote the further strengthening of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

The signing of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty aroused a wide response from the foreign mass information media. In this connection commentators have devoted particular attention to those articles in the treaty which confirm the main directions in the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam--strengthening peace in Asia and throughout the world, and the struggle for just and equal international relations. Many observers also direct attention to the fact that there is not one line in the treaty imposing one's will on another or affecting the interests of any third country. The Soviet leader, Italy's LA STAMPA notes, commenting on Comrade L.IL Brezhnev's speech, stated that the treaty will not suit those who do not like Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and who are gambling on fueling tension and splitting the socialist countries. But the treaty has already become a political reality that--like it or not--they will have to reckon with.

During the talks, a series of economic agreements were also signed in accordance with which the Soviet Union will give assistance in the construction of major national economic projects of great significance for Vietnam's further economic development. A corresponding agreement was signed on elaborating the main directions in economic, scientific and technical cooperation between our countries in the long term.

Assessing the Soviet-Vietnamese documents which were signed, Comrade Le Duan stated, speaking in the Kremlin on 3 November: "The Vietnamese people are infinitely gratified at the further development of fraternal relations between our countries and deeply grateful for the Soviet Union's sincere assistance to Vietnam. The Vietnamese people, inspired by this, will undoubtedly honorably fulfill their sacred national task in the new situation, as well as their high international duty."

The successful results of the visit by the Vietnamese party and government delegation and the signing of the first Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between our fraternal countries have met with unanimous approval among all Soviet people. Under the leadership of their dear Communist Party and the Soviet Government, they are fully determined to continue to do everything necessary to further strengthen fraternal friendship with the Vietnamese people and to strengthen the cohesion and unity of the entire world system of socialism.

USSR-SRV TREATY 'REALITY TO BE RECKONED WITH'

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 9 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 WA

[Commentary by political correspondent Alexander Lavrentyev: "USSR-Vietnam: New Stage of Cooperation (On the Results of the Soviet-Vietnamese Talks in Moscow)"]

A Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and a whole number of agreements on expanding economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties--such is the outcome of the just-concluded Soviet-Vietnamese talks in Moscow.

The meetings of Soviet and Vietnamese leaders bear a regular character and they always pass in the atmosphere of mutual understanding, because Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is based on an identity of interests and aims and on the firm foundationof Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This community of interests showed itself in the support of the just struggle of the Vietnamese people for independence, for the preservation of hard won freedom. The unity of aims is manifest in the extensive and unselfish aid being given to Vietnam in developing the national economy and healing war wounds. Already 170 large industrial, agricultural and cultural projects have been built in Vietnam with Soviet assistance, and another 90 are in the stage of construction.

The present visit to Moscow of the party and government delegation of the SRV led by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV Le Duan and head of the government Pham Van Dong is of special significance. It has been undertaken in a complex period in the life of the heroic people who have encountered new serious difficulties of both an objective and an artificially created nature. In a bid to subject Vietnam to the interests of its foreign-policy course, Peking is exerting open pressure on the neighbouring republic. The adventuristic actions of the Maoist leaders, such as the setting of Kampuchea against the SRV, the artificially created problem of Chinese emigrants in Vietnam, the concentration of armed forces on the border with Vietnam and numerous armed provocations, are eloquent proof of this.

The treaty signed in Moscow envisages not only the strengthening of friendship and the expansion of cooperation on a bilateral basis. It determines the positions of the sides on the international scene as well. In particular, Article 5 states that the Soviet Union and Vietnam will continue to exert every effort for the defence of international peace and the security of peoples. The sides will vigorously counter all the designs and intrigues of imperialism and reaction, on the one hand, and support the just struggle of the peoples for the complete elimination of colonialism and racism in all their forms and manifestations, on the other.

The treaty confirms the course of the socialist countries, aimed at supporting the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America defending their sovereignty, seeking the right to free disposal of their natural resources and demanding a restructuring of international economic relations on a just and mutually advantageous basis.

The sides have declared that they support the aspiration of the peoples of Southeast Asia for peace, independence and cooperation among them.

Article 6 of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty assumes special importance in the present context. In the event if one of the sides becomes the target of attack or the threat of attack, it says, "the high contracting parties will immediately start mutual consultations in order to remove this threat and take appropriate effective measures for safeguarding the peace and security of their countries."

The leaders of the two countries are fully satisfied with the results of the talks and with the signed documents. "This treaty," said Le Duan at a dinner in the Kremlin, "creates good conditions for the further development of political relations and all-round cooperation between our countries, for mutual support in the matter of defending peace and in constructive work."

As was noted above, the Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation concerns not only bilateral relations. It also deals with international problems. The peace-loving public undoubtedly will highly assess the intention of the socialist countries to continue in future as well to make a weighty contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and throughout the world.

It is possible that the documents signed in Moscow will not make happy those who dislike friendship between the USSR and Vietnam and who are banking on the fanning of tensions and on disuniting the socialist countries.

But the treaty has already become a political reality and, as Leonid Brezhnev said at the dinner given in honour of the friends from Vietnam, "this reality will have to be reckoned with, whether they like it or not."

VIETNAM CONFERS DECORATIONS ON WAR HEROES

LD141539Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy report: "Lofty Awards for Vietnamese Servicemen"]

[Text] Hanoi--In accordance with a decision by the Standing Committee and the National Assembly, the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has signed a decree conferring the title of Hero of the People's Armed Forces on a large group of military subunits and 261 cadre servicemen, political workers, people's militia fighters and workers of the state security organs who accomplished feats during the past war and are now standing guard over the republic.

The title of hero has also been awarded posthumously to Sergeant (Le Din Tin) who fell during the Chinese attackers' acts of provocation on 25 August 1978 on the border region of northern Cao Lang Province.

PRAVDA VARIATIONS TO VNA TEXT OF USSR-SRV COMMUNIQUE

The following variations to the item entitled "VNA Text of Soviet-Vietnamese Joint Communique," published in the 13 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, Page L 1, were taken from Moscow PRAVDA of 10 November, pages 1 and 4:

Page L 1, paragraph three, line two reads in PRAVDA...visited the Lenin Central Museum, the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements, the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machine tool plant...supplying expansion of names.

Same page, paragraphs five and six are transposed in the PRAVDA version.

Page L 2, first paragraph, line one reads in PRAVDA...At these talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality, comradely frankness [tovarishcheskoy otkrovennosti] and mutual respect, the two sides...supplying variant wording, vernacular. The VNA English rendering of this passage--"atmosphere permeated with sincerity, comradeship and mutual respect"--is confirmed by a Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese version broadcast at 2300 GMT on 9 November.

Same paragraph, line five reads in PRAVDA...and Vietnam and topical international questions of...supplying "topical."

Same page, paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA transposes "Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong" and "Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin," as well as "SRV and USSR" in line two.

Same page, paragraph three, line four reads in PRAVDA...to consolidating the cohesion and unity of the...subbing "cohesion" for "solidarity."

BROWN VISIT, TALKS LEADING JAPAN TOWARD 'MILITARIZATION'

LD141437Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[I. Latyshev report: "One More Step Along the Path of Military Preparations"]

[Text] Tokyo--The Japanese press has published reports on the content of the talks held here among U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown and representatives of the Japanese Government including Prime Minister T. Fukuda, National Defense Agency Director S. Kanemaru and Foreign Minister S. Sonoda.

The newspapers report that they discussed the further buildup of the two countries' armed forces' combat might, proceeding from the premise that their main potential military opponent is the Soviet Union. In particular, Brown informed the Japanese Government of Washington's intention not only to maintain its military presence in the western Pacific but also to make "a qualitative improvement and some quantitative increase" in the U.S. Armed Forces stationed there. In the opinion of certain commentators, this is the first open statement by Brown of Washington's plans to increase U.S. Armed Forces in this region.

Great attention was paid also to Japan's armament. The press reports that Brown persistently sought to direct his Japanese partners toward a "qualitative improvement" in the military might of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces." "Japan," Brown stated, "is advancing in this direction on its own initiative, and for its part the United States is encouraging its efforts." In this connection Brown reported the Japanese Government's intention to purchase F-15 jet fighters and P-3C ASW patrol aircraft.

But the Japanese press is giving particularly extensive coverage to the Japanese Government's intention, of which Brown has been officially informed, to assume a considerable proportion of the expenditure for maintaining U.S. Armed Forces stationed at military bases in Japan under the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty." (The U.S. expenditure is estimated at approximately $1 billion annually.) Referring to Brown's talks with Japanese National Defense Agency Director Kanemaru, Tokyo newspapers agree that, expressed in yen, the overall total of Japan's expenditure on the maintaining U.S. military bases, including part of the expenses on wages for hired personnel, the construction of military projects, living quarters and so forth will amount to a minimum of 37 billion yen over the next 2 fiscal years. The Fukuda government's agreement to share expenses on maintaining U.S. military bases with a view to lightening Washington's financial "burden" involved Japan, many commentators here believe, in more active participation in U.S. military preparations in the Far East and is therefore assessed as some "new stage" in the development of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation.

The Fukuda government's shift in military policy profoundly alarms the peace-loving Japanese public. It sees the Japanese-U.S. talks as a new step on the path of militarizing the country and extending the framework of Japanese-U.S. military cooperation--cooperation leading only to increasing the arms race and complicating Far Eastern international relations.

'Military Collusion'

LD121900Y Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 12 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, November 12, TASS--The military collusion between the United States and Japan is entering a new stage dangerous to peace in the Far East. The prestigious Tokyo newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports, referring to government circles, that the Governments of the USA and Japan have taken course toward joint research in developing military equipment and arms.

The Pentagon sent a special delegation to Tokyo to discuss concrete lines of research. The delegation is to hold talks with the leaders of the National Defence Agency of Japan. Writing of the United States' attempts to achieve a standardisation of arms and joint development of military equipment within NATO framework, the newspaper says that it also wants Japan to join in this work.

Military circles both in the United States and Japan, NIHON KEIZAI says, are interested in an early transition from the stage of "joint research" to that of "joint development" of arms.

The forthcoming conference is seen as concrete implementation of the results of the Japanese-American talks on matters of defence, which have just ended in Tokyo. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown who was leading the American delegation, discussed for four days with S. Kanemaru, the chief of the National Defence Agency; S. Sonoda, foreign minister; and other Japanese leaders ways of further military "cooperation" in the Far East. He officially confirmed that the United States intends to build up its military might in the Pacific quantitatively and qualitatively and got assurances from Japanese ruling circles that they will increase purchases of American military equipment and their outlays for the maintenance of U.S. military bases in Japanese territory.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES MOSCOW STOPOVER

OW150024Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 15 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 14 Nov (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda left Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport for Tokyo at 6:30 pm Tuesday (12:30 am Wednesday Japan time) after a brief stopover on his way home from visits to Britain, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Sonoda changed planes at the airport. He met with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Nikolay Firyubin and Japanese Ambassador Tokichiro Uomoto during his two-hour stay at the airport.

Japanese sources said that Sonoda and Firyubin did not discuss "politics" during their brief meeting. Sonoda also had a chance meeting with Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin who was at the airport to meet Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz. The Polish premier had stopped over at the airport on his way to Tokyo.

The Japanese sources said Kosygin asked Sonoda to give his regards to Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

TASS REPORTS FIRST MEETING OF HAITIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

LD142313Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Mexico City, November 14, TASS--According to information recieved here, the First Congress of the United Party of Haiti Communists, founded in 1968, was held recently. The party was formed by the merging of the Haiti People's Unity Party and the People's Party of National Liberation. The delegates discussed the report delivered to the congress, adopted the party program and rules, and also the documents "struggle for labour, bread and liberty", "United Party of Haiti Communists--Heir of the longstanding tradition of struggle". The concluding declaration of the congress puts forward the demands that an end should be put to the imperialist pillage of the national wealth of Haiti, that the anticommunist law of 1969 should be abrogated, that the system of life-long and hereditary presidency should be liquidated, that the political prisoners should be released, a general amnesty should be proclaimed and all the political emigres should be allowed to return to the country unconditionally.

The congress confirmed the loyalty of the United Party of Haiti Communists to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, strongly condemned anti-Sovietism, the splitting activities of the Peking leaders.

A new Central Committee and other leading organs of the party have been elected at the congress. Jacques Dosilien has been elected general secretary of the party.

The congress participants received with great uplift the message of the CPSU Central Committee which was read out to the delegates. The latter adopted a resolution expressing gratitude to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for its fraternal solidarity with the struggle waged by the Haiti people.

CPSU Central Committee Cable

LD142330Y Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 14, TASS--The Soviet people and the CPSU solidarise with the heroic struggle waged by the communists and all the people of Haiti against the dictatorship which, enjoying the support of U.S. imperialism, is ruthlessly trampling underfoot the elementary freedoms and human rights, says the cable sent by the CPSU Central Committee to the First Congress of the United Party of Haitian Communists. The cable notes that the Soviet people remember the remarkable leaders of the Haitian communists Jacques Stefen Alexis, Gerald Brizzon, Raymond Jean-Francois and other patriots and anti-fascists of a Haiti who fell victim to the bloody reprisals.

The United Party of the Haitian Communists has been actively defending the vital interests of the working people, fighting for Haiti's development along the path of democracy and social progress, says the cable of greetings. The message expresses confidence that the first Congress of the United Party of Haitian Communists will mark an important stage on the road to a further ideological and organizational consolidation of the party and broadening the struggle of the people of Haiti against the terrorist dictatorship of Duvalier.

LATIN AMERICAN TRADE UNION CENTER CONDEMNS DICTATORSHIPS

LD150833Y Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

["Dictatorial Regimes Condemned"--TASS headline]

[Text] Panama, November 15, TASS--At its meeting here the Latin American Trade Union Centre passed a resolution in support of the peoples fighting against dictatorships and reaction. It condemns the policy of genocide and terror pursued by the fascist regimes in Chile, Nicaragua, Haiti and some other Latin American countries.

The Latin American Trade Union Centre urges all the trade union federations to hold joint actions to boycott the fascist dictatorships in Nicaragua and Chile.

The meeting also passed a resolution in support of the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence.

CPSU PROPAGANDA DEPUTY LUCHINSKIY LEADS VISIT TO CUBA

LD141131Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC], a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, was in the Republic of Cuba from 30 October through 6 November where it familiarized itself with the PCC's experience of party leadership in the area of mass political work and cultural education work.

The delegation was received by A. Perez Herrero, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat.

COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES SOVIET UNION

LD141129Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] Pablo Obregon, Colombian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, has left Moscow.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

INDUSTRY, HARVEST OUTPUT FOR FIRST 10 MONTHS 1978 REPORTED

LD142042Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In the first 10 months of the year, national gross industrial production increased by 4.8 percent. The rate of growth achieved is somewhat higher than that planned for the entire year. According to provisional data, the gross grain harvest in the country will total over 230 million tons. Obligations for the sale of grain to the state have been fulfilled by farmworkers in Russia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan and many other republics, krays and oblasts.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES OILMEN'S CONFERENCE ON ACHIEVEMENTS, TASKS

LD141455Y Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[Undated AZERINFORM report on speech by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, at Serebrovskiy Oil and Gas Extraction Administration party report and election conference: "With High Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] The oil industry, the profession of oil industry worker, he [Aliyev] said, hold an honorable place in the life of the Azerbaijan Republic and Azerbaijan party organization. In his speech at the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Baku, Leonid Ilich noted again with great spiritual warmth the services of the Azerbaijan oil industry workers. He said: "Let us recall the heroism of the oil industry workers who in 1920, under very hard conditions, restored the oilfields and began to supply the republic of the soviets with the oil so essential to it.

"Let us recall the First 5-Year Plan: In terms of oil extraction the Baku workers fulfilled it in 2.5 years. Let us recall, finally, your city's exploits during the Great Patriotic War when fuel from Baku enabled our tanks and aircraft to wage mortal battle against fascism. In short, the deeds of the Baku people are inscribed in many red lines in the history of the Soviet land."

These generous pronouncements characterize and rate highly the services and heroic labor of our republic's oil industry workers. In this connection Comrade Aliyev recalled Leonid Ilich's moving words addressed to the offshore oil industry workers in October 1970 at his meeting with the workers and specialists of the Serebrovskiy Oil and Gas Extraction Administration: "The labor of the offshore oil industry workers is more than heroism." These remarkable words, which have become a catchphase, have inspired new strength and energy in the offshore oil industry workers and all Azerbaijan's heroic oil industry workers. In Baku recently Leonid Ilich recalled with great warmth his visit to the offshore oilfields and asked that his greetings and warmest wishes be conveyed to the valiant subduers of the Caspian Sea and to all oil industry workers. At the same time he expressed the conviction that the Azerbaijan oil industry workers' contribution to the state coffers will grow. This means that the country's oldest oil region--Azerbaijan--will continue to be in the vanguard of the struggle to produce a large quantity of Soviet oil.

The collective of the Serebrovskiy Oil and Gas Extraction Administration, Comrade Aliyev noted, is doing a great deal to insure the fulfillment of the tasks set by the party and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for Azerbaijan oil industry workers. This is borne out by the report delivered by Comrade Alekperov, the party committee secretary, and by the communists' speeches. They summed up the results of work over the past 3-year period, noted the successes, and sounded a note of businesslike, committee criticism of the party committee and leadership of the Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and the Kaspmorneft Association.

Today's conference, its progress, content and self-critical spirit, Comrade Aliyev said, inspire confidence that it will be a good basis and guarantee of even more successful work by oilmen in the future. Analyzing the work of the party committee and the administration, he indicated substantial shortcomings that exist in a number of sectors and services of the Oil and Gas Extraction Administration. Alongside a considerable increase in gas extraction, oil extraction has fallen and since the start of the 10th 5-Year Plan there has been a 262,000-ton shortfall in the extraction of liquid fuel. This has a negative effect on the work of the oil refining industry.

The main reason for the nonfulfillment of the oil plan lies in an insufficiently high standard of engineering and technical work on existing oil wells, delays in the commissioning of new bores, a high level of damage, miscalculations by the geological service in predicting the yield from a well, and so forth. As a result of violations of technological standards alone, 21 oil wells ceased to be operational in the first 9 months of this year, which is 10 percent of the total. The efficiency of geological measures being adopted has fallen, but high efficiency is an important indicator of work quality in any production process. Matters are no better with insulation work. Through the fault of drilling personnel and operators, ancillary construction work on the Bakhar deposit was delayed excessively. A considerable proportion of the blame for many shortcomings falls on the Kaspmorneft Association, but there are problems whose solution depends entirely on the workers of the Serebrovskiy Oil and Gas Extraction Administration.

Much can and must be done by the Ordzhonikidzevskiy Raykom, the rayispolkom and other rayon organizations both in assisting the Oil and Gas Extraction Administration and in increasing exactingness and stepping up control of its activity.

Comrade Aliyev devoted particular attention to questions of improving the living and working conditions of offshore oilmen. Additional measures must be adopted to insure that the most favorable possible conditions for highly productive work and good recreation are created for everyone, particularly those who work in the open sea. In his speech at the conference Comrade Veliyev spoke with justice of existing shortcomings. He said that he lives in a hostel, but not everything is done there to insure cultural recreation for the workers. The hostel where the workers collective lives, Comrade Aliyev said, must be the object of priority and constant concern on the part of the party committee, trade union organization and administration leadership. It is also necessary to improve the work of clubs and libraries and create all the conditions for recreation and for developing abilities and talent, revealing the personality and forming the best qualities of the Soviet person. It is necessary to devote more and better attention to questions of organizing trade, public catering and transportation. The association must also show concern for expanding housing construction for offshore oilmen. As yet it makes poor use of the potential that exists for this.

By the efforts of the public and the residents themselves, Comrade Aliyev went on, Serebrovskiy settlement can and must become exemplary with respect to the work of the services sphere. Everyone must show interest and take part personally in the struggle against deception, speculation, theft, bribery and other abuses.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

CZECH SPUTNIK SEPARATES FROM INTERCOSMOS-18 SATELLITE

LD151048Y Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 15 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Flight Control Center, November 15, TASS--A Czechoslovak small scientific sputnik Magion has been separated from the Intercosmos-18 artificial earth satellite, launched on October 24, 1978.

The aim of the joint autonomous flights of the Intercosmos-18 and Magion sputniks is to carry out explorations of the spatious structure of low-frequency electro-magnetic fields in the near-earth outer space.

The parameters of the Magion orbit are close to the parameters of the Intercosmos-18 orbit.

The ground centres of telemetric systems of Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Cuba, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are receiving the scientific Information, coming from the sputniks.

SOVIET, POLISH, GDR COSMONAUTS MEET IN STELLAR TOWNSHIP

LD141452Y Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 14 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Stellar Township, November 14, TASS--The Stellar Township near Moscow has today accorded an official welcome to the space marathon heroes Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov. Their 140-day mission has considerably enriched world science with knowledge and experience for further outer space exploration.

Noted Soviet scientists and designers, officials of the Soviet cosmonauts training program and colleagues-cosmonauts came together to an airfield near Moscow, where the heroes arrived from Cosmodrome Baykonur. Among the welcoming party was Polish Cosmonaut Miroslaw Hermaszewski and GDR Cosmonaut Sigmund Jaehn, who worked in the station.

We are happy to work among the ranks of the international contingent of the Stellar Township, said Sigmund Jaehn. Yesterday, when Berliners learnt that I was leaving for Moscow, they brought me many flowers for my friends and asked to tell them that they are real heroes.

Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov were excited by the meeting. They wanted to thank at once all those who prepared them for the flight, who worked for 140 days cooperating with them from the earth.

They spoke about this support from the earth during their outer space expedition also at the meeting, which was held in the Stellar Township. On behalf of the crew Vladimir Kovalenok cordially thanked the CPSU CC and the Soviet Government for the high evaluation of their work in the outer space orbit.

BRIEFS

NEW TELESCOPE COMPLETED--Assembly of a new GDR-built telescope has been completed for the observatory of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences Astrophysical Institute and located in the Zailiyskiy Alatau Mountains at a height of (?1,035) meters above sea-level. It is designed to study the giant planets of the solar system, and Alma-Ata scientists have built a special apparatus for it to observe Jupiter, Saturn and other planets. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 13 Nov 78 LD]